THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1825. Vol. 8...No: 35

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

ADAMS & HUTCHISON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their Warehouse, in FRONT, near Market Street, a quantity of

American Patent
WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Philipsburg, Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—ALSO IN STORE,—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man. Tobacco
Feathers, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

WANTED,

A MACHINIST, who is acquainted with the business of a Cotton Factory, and capable of making and repairing the necessary Machinery.

ALSO,

A good, experienced, and fit hand to *Superintend a Carding Room* He must be a complete Carder, and master of that business.

A Machinist with a family would be preferred, and will be accommodated with a house and garden. Application to be made to

David Logan,
Corner of Ferry & Water Sts.

TO LET,

The Corner Brick House,

On Ferry and Water streets. Being large, it would answer a Wholesale Merchant or a Lawyer. Also

THE HOUSE

At present occupied by Mr. Burgess, next Mrs. Collins'.

And the BRICK HOUSE,

Corner of First and Ferry Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Neville.

Dec. 24.—tf. D. L.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq John Bustard, Louisville.
J & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R Lindell, Pittsburgh.

August 20—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, fuller's kettles, malt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH
MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,
Having enlarged their assortment of
American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Satinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10-14, 11-15, 11-17, 12-16, 12-17, and 12-18. Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tea plate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steelyards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT FOR CASH
30,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824.—tf.

Justices' Blanks
For sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware,* and *Groceries,* all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.

Oct 22, 1824—tf.

J. GALLAGHER,

BELL & BRASS FOUNDER,

In Second Street, two doors east of Wood,
(Adjoining the Tin and Copper shop of L. Peterson,)
PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

Church, Court-House, Academy, Factory, and Tavern
BELLS,
Made to any size.
ALSO,
Still-Cocks, Rivets, SpelterSolder,
And every description of
BRASS CASTINGS,
FOR STEAM ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c.

☞Highest price given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, &c

January 7, 1825—3m.*

TO LET,

The Brick Store Room,

CELLAR and VAULT, on the Corner of Fourth and Market Streets, now occupied by H. M'Clelland.

ALSO,

The Three Story BRICK HOUSE and STORE, on Market, between Fourth Street and the Diamond, now occupied by S. A. Dubarry.

Possession of the above will be given on the 1st of April. For the terms apply to

John Irwin.

Jan. 21, 1825—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

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GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

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For Spinning and Weaving Cotton.

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the ninth day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business, under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philade'
MAHLON K. TAYL
Taylorsville, Bucks Cou
Nov. 25, 1824.—[Dec. 3.19

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line
OF
MAIL COACHES.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West, is hereby particularly invited.

The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh,* to three times per week, in less than four days each trip,—They being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, $10 00
(For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, 6 50

$16 50

This line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825.—tf.

☞The Editors of the Cincinnati Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Lexington Reporter, and Louisville Advertiser, will please insert the above every other week for two months, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

J. B & Co.

COMMISSION HOUSE,
Louisville, Ky.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

BUCHANAN & STARKEY,

For the purpose of transacting a
General Commission,
Receiving & Forwarding Business,

in this place, tender their services to their friends and the public, and pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of all business confided to them.

George Buchanan,
George Starkey.

February 4, 1825—3mo

REFERENCES.

Jno. Bustard, Wm. G. Bakewell & Co. } Louisville.
James Woods & Co Kirkman & Erwin, } Nashville.
Geo. Boggs, Jr. T. & J. Kirkman, A. Buchanan & Co } Florence
John Flack, James Buchanan, } New York.
Washington Jackson, William Stothers, } Philadelphia.
Allen & Grant, Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Robert Peebles. } Pittsburgh.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

For Sale,
The Time of a Negro Girl,

WHO has nearly five years to serve, and can be well recommended.

Inquire of the Editor.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 tf

Edward J. & Samuel A Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

Philadelphia, 8th Dec. 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at *No. 173, North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets,* in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping a good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms,

Alexander M'Clurg,
[illegible]m B. Trevor.

[illegible]ality will always [illegible] in their line.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership, and will conduct their business at the corner of Fifth and Market Streets, under the firm of

HARRIS & STOCKTON,

Who have on hand and expect to receive weekly, fresh supplies of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Queensware, Groceries,
Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Bonnets, Shoes,
Window-Glass, Green & White Flint Glassware.

ALSO,

A large supply of Plough-Irons, Juniata Nails, first and second quality Green Coffee, Files, all kinds of Steel, Queensware, in crates, Tanners' Oil, Dried Apples and Peaches, and an excellent assortment of Religious, Medical, Historical and School BOOKS, all of which they will sell, Wholesale and Retail, at small advances for Cash, and as they intend to confine their business principally to Cash or Produce in hand, they will receive in payment or purchase, Beeswax, Clover Seed, Timothy and Flax Seed, Fresh Butter in kegs and rolls, Deer Skins, Whiskey and Flour in barrels, Flax, Bags, Linens, &c.

Isaac Harris,
D. C. Stockton.

February 11—3t

M'CLURG & KING,

HAVE determined to decline the retail business, and now offer their retail assortment at

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Hereafter they will devote their exclusive attention to the

WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

THEY HAVE A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS

On hand, which they are determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO FOR SALE,

1000 pieces PAPER HANGINGS, *Cheap.*
A few crates QUEENSWARE.

February 11, 1825—3t

☞Those indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment.

Proposals in Writing,

WILL be received by the subscribers until the 8th of March next, for weather boarding and roofing TURTLE CREEK BRIDGE, in the following manner, to wit:—The weather boarding to be three quarter pine boards, of a good quality, and planed on the outside—the roof to be of good pine shingles—the whole length of the roof will be 134 feet; the breadth of the bridge is 24 feet; the height to be weatherboarded will be 15 feet. The whole to be done in a workmanlike manner.

Thos. Chalfant,
Wm. M'Cullough,
Samuel Fleming.

Feb. 4, 1825—6t.

DODDRIDGE'S NOTES.

FOR SALE at the Bookstore of the Subscriber, in Market Street, "Notes, on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, from the year 1763 until the year 1783, inclusive. Together with a view of the state of society and manners of the first settlers of the Western Country. *By the Rev. Dr. Joseph Doddridge"* Price $1

R. Patterson, *Agent.*

Feb. 4, 1825—3t.

"MR. OWEN'S PLAN,

For the Permanent Relief of the Working Classes" A few copies, in pamphlet form, for sale as above. Price 6¼ cents.

To be Rented,

THE WAREHOUSE, on the corner of Front and Market Streets, now occupied by Alexander M'Donald. For terms apply to A. M'Donald or to

Robert Peebles.

Feb. 4, 1825—3t.

TO LET,
A STORE ROOM,

WITH a Counting Room and Cellar attached, situated in Market St. between Fifth and Liberty Streets.

For terms apply to

George Swartz.

February 4, 1825.—3t*

Copper & Tin Ware.

THE subscribers, intending to remove from this City by the 1st of April, will dispose of their Stock, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. It consists of a good assortment of

STILLS,
Wash Kettles, Tea Kettles, &c.
A large assortment of
TIN WARE.

They will barter for any of the following articles, viz: Bar Iron, Nails, Window Glass, Tobacco, Hollow Castings, Salt, Groceries, and Dry Goods.

R. & J. Towne,
Wood, above Second-Street.

Feb. 4, 1825.—6t

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

Extensive Book Sale.

On Saturday, the 12th of March,
At 10 o'clock, A. M and half past 2, P. M.
AT FRONT STREET AUCTION ROOM,
Will be disposed of
THE WHOLE REMAINING STOCK OF
Books,

Comprising an extensive collection in *Medicine, Classics, Divinity, History, Biography and Miscellany,*

Among which are many rare and valuable
EUROPEAN EDITIONS.

Davis & Hanson, Auc.

N. B. Orders and Communications for Books, will receive due attention.

February 11—5t.

Catalogue of Valuable Books.

TO be had of LUKE LOOMIS, at the store of H. Holdship, a Catalogue of a stock of valuable Miscellaneous, Theological, and Classical BOOKS, belonging to the estate of the late David Hogan, Philadelphia, now selling at very reduced prices, and the balance to be sold at public sale on the first of March next, at the store, No. 255, Market Street, Philadelphia.

February 11, 1825. 3t*

LIONEL LINCOLN,
OR
The Leaguer of Boston,
IN TWO VOLUMES,
By the author of the Pioneers, Pilot, &c.

A FEW COPIES, just received at the Bookstore, corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1825—2t.

SALT.
JAMES PARK & CO.

WILL sell five or six hundred barrels best Connemaugh
Salt,
At $2 75 per bbl. on a Credit of 90 days.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1825—3t*

INDEMNITY.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, continue to make insurance on the most reasonable terms, against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

On property of every description, in TOWN or COUNTRY, to wit:

On dwelling houses, of brick, stone or wood,
Barns and out-houses of the same materials,
Stock in trade of every description,
Mills and factories of all classes,
Vessels in port and on the stocks,
Household Furniture, Books, Plate, Pictures, and Wearing Apparel, and in fine upon every species of property, (Books of Accounts, and Obligations and ready money, excepted) liable to destruction or damage by fire.

Insurances on brick or stone buildings in the city or within a reasonable distance therefrom, in most of the towns in this state and the states adjoining, may be made perpetual. Other property may be insured for seven years, or any part thereof, for a proportionate premium.

Insurances for seven years are only charged with the premium for six.

In the case of perpetual insurances the money deposited as premium may be resumed at the pleasure of the assured, and the policy cancelled; the office retaining only one-twentieth of the deposite money.

Orders for insurance in the county accompanied with an accurate description of the property and a reference to some respectable citizens will be promptly attended to.

The very considerable sum demanded for a perfect indemnification for the consequences of fire, and the well known promptitude with which all claims upon this office have been settled, offer the strongest inducement to every one to secure their property and effects from the ravages of that destructive element. Twenty dollars per annum may save a man from ruin and his family from beggary, and the business is unprofitable indeed, that cannot afford so small an annual sum, which, supposing it added to the rent of a store, would scarcely be thought of, and ten dollars expended in this way would replace furniture which cost three thousand, or reimburse a farmer for the loss of the fruits of a year's anxiety and toil.

This company is prohibited by its charter from engaging in any insurance, save that of loss by fire, which with ample capital, constantly and profitably invested in the best securities, give it a just title to public confidence.

Office No. 101, Chesnut, between Third and Fourth streets.

Job Bacon,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26. [Feb 11—3t]

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets* when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10 ly.

429

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JOHN BUCKMAN,
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MAHLON K. TAY[illegible]
Taylorsville, Bucks Cou
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NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West, is hereby particularly invited.

The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to three times per week, in less than four days each trip,—They being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)	$10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to set out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825.—tf.

☞The Editors of the Cincinnati Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Lexington Reporter, and Louisville Advertiser, will please insert the above every other week for two months, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

J. B & Co.

COMMISSION HOUSE,
Louisville, Ky.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

BUCHANAN & STARKEY,

For the purpose of transacting a
General Commission,
Receiving & Forwarding Business,

in this place, tender their services to their friends and the public, and pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of all business confided to them.

George Buchanan,
George Starkey.

February 4, 1825—3mo

REFERENCES.

Jno. Bustard, Wm. G Bakewell & Co. } Louisville.
James Woods & Co Kirkman & Erwin, } Nashville.
Geo. Boggs, Jr. T & J. Kirkman, A. Buchanan & Co } Florence
John Flack, James Buchanan, } New York.
Washington Jackson, William Stothers, } Philadelphia.
Allen & Grant, Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Robert Peebles. } Pittsburgh.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

For Sale,
The Time of a Negro Girl,

WHO has nearly five years to serve, and can be well recommended.

Inquire of the Editor.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 tf

Edward J. & Samuel A Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

Philadelphia, 8th Dec. 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at *No. 173, North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets*, in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping a good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms,

Alexander M'Clurg,
[illegible]n B. Trevor.

[illegible]ality will always [illegible] in their line.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership and will conduct their business at the corner of Fifth and Market Streets, under the firm of

HARRIS & STOCKTON,

Who have on hand and expect to receive weekly, fresh supplies of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Queensware, Groceries,
Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Bonnets, Shoes,
Window-Glass, Green & White Flint Glassware.

ALSO,

A large supply of Plough-Irons, Juniata Nails, first and second quality Green Coffee, Files, all kinds of Steel, Queensware, in crates, Tanners' Oil, Dried Apples and Peaches, and an excellent assortment of Religious, Medical, Historical and School BOOKS, all of which they will sell, Wholesale and Retail, at small advances for Cash, and as they intend to confine their business principally to Cash or Produce in hand, they will receive in payment or purchase, Beeswax, Clover Seed, Timothy and Flax Seed, Fresh Butter in kegs and rolls, Deer Skins, Whiskey and Flour in barrels, Flax, Bags, Linens, &c.

Isaac Harris,
D. C. Stockton.

February 11—3t

M'CLURG & KING,

HAVE determined to decline the retail business, and now offer their retail assortment at

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Hereafter they will devote their exclusive attention to the

WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

THEY HAVE A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS

On hand, which they are determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO FOR SALE,

1000 pieces PAPER HANGINGS, *Cheap.*
A few crates QUEENSWARE.

February 11, 1825—3t

☞Those indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment.

Proposals in Writing,

WILL be received by the subscribers until the 8th of March next, for weather boarding and roofing TURTLE CREEK BRIDGE, in the following manner, to wit:—The weather boarding to be three quarter pine boards, of a good quality, and planed on the outside—the roof to be of good pine shingles—the whole length of the roof will be 134 feet; the breadth of the bridge is 24 feet; the height to be weatherboarded will be 15 feet. The whole to be done in a workmanlike manner.

Thos. Chalfant,
Wm. M'Cullough,
Samuel Fleming.

Feb. 4, 1825—6t.

DODDRIDGE'S NOTES.

FOR SALE at the Bookstore of the Subscriber, in Market Street, "Notes, on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, from the year 1763 until the year 1783, inclusive. Together with a view of the state of society and manners of the first settlers of the Western Country. *By the Rev. Dr. Joseph Doddridge*" Price $1

R. Patterson, *Agent.*

Feb. 4, 1825—3t.

"MR. OWEN'S PLAN,

For the Permanent Relief of the Working Classes" A few copies, in pamphlet form, for sale as above. Price 6¼ cents.

To be Rented,

THE WAREHOUSE, on the corner of Front and Market Streets, now occupied by Alexander M'Donald. For terms apply to A. M'Donald or to

Robert Peebles.

Feb. 4, 1825—3t.

TO LET,
A STORE ROOM,

WITH a Counting Room and Cellar attached, situated in Market St. between Fifth and Liberty Streets.

For terms apply to

George Swartz.

February 4, 1825—3t*

Copper & Tin Ware.

THE subscribers, intending to remove from this City by the 1st of April, will dispose of their Stock, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. It consists of a good assortment of

STILLS,
Wash Kettles, Tea Kettles, &c.
A large assortment of
TIN WARE.

They will barter for any of the following articles, viz: Bar Iron, Nails, Window Glass, Tobacco, Hollow Castings, Salt, Groceries, and Dry Goods.

R. & J. Towne,
Wood, above Second-Street.

Feb. 4, 1825.—6t

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS,

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

Extensive Book Sale.

On Saturday, the 12th of March,
At 10 o'clock, A. M and half past 2, P. M.
AT FRONT STREET AUCTION ROOM,
Will be disposed of
THE WHOLE REMAINING STOCK OF
Books,

Comprising an extensive collection in *Medicine, Classics, Divinity, History, Biography and Miscellany,*

Among which are many rare and valuable
EUROPEAN EDITIONS.

Davis & Hanson, Auc.

N. B. Orders and Communications for Books, will receive due attention.

February 11—5t.

Catalogue of Valuable Books.

TO be had of LUKE LOOMIS, at the store of H. Holdship, a Catalogue of a stock of valuable Miscellaneous, Theological, and Classical BOOKS, belonging to the estate of the late David Hogan Philadelphia, now selling at very reduced prices, and the balance to be sold at public sale on the first of March next, at the store, No. 255, Market Street, Philadelphia.

February 11, 1825. 3t*

LIONEL LINCOLN,
OR
The Leaguer of Boston,
IN TWO VOLUMES,
By the author of the Pioneers, Pilot, &c.

A FEW COPIES, just received at the Bookstore, corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1825—2t.

SALT.
JAMES PARK & CO.

WILL sell five or six hundred barrels best Conemaugh

Salt,

At $2 75 per bbl. on a Credit of 90 days.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1825—3t*

INDEMNITY.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, continue to make insurance on the most reasonable terms, against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

On property of every description, in TOWN or COUNTRY, to wit:

On dwelling houses, of brick, stone or wood,
Barns and out-houses of the same materials,
Stock in trade of every description,
Mills and factories of all classes,
Vessels in port and on the stocks,
Household Furniture, Books, Plate, Pictures, and Wearing Apparel, and in fine upon every species of property, (Books of Accounts, and Obligations and ready money, excepted) liable to destruction or damage by fire

Insurances on brick or stone buildings in the city or within a reasonable distance therefrom, in most of the towns in this state and the states adjoining, may be made perpetual. Other property may be insured for seven years, or any part thereof, for a proportionate premium.

Insurances for seven years are only charged with the premium for six.

In the case of perpetual insurances the money deposited as premium may be resumed at the pleasure of the assured, and the policy cancelled; the office retaining only one-twentieth of the deposite money.

Orders for insurance in the county accompanied with an accurate description of the property and a reference to some respectable citizens will be promptly attended to.

The very considerable sum demanded for a perfect indemnification for the consequences of fire, and the well known promptitude with which all claims upon this office have been settled, offer the strongest inducement to every one to secure their property and effects from the ravages of that destructive element. Twenty dollars per annum may save a man from ruin and his family from beggary, and the business is unprofitable indeed, that cannot afford so small an annual sum, which, supposing it added to the rent of a store, would scarcely be thought of, and ten dollars expended in this way would replace furniture which cost three thousand, or reimburse a farmer for the loss of the fruits of a year's anxiety and toil.

This company is prohibited by its charter from engaging in any insurance, save that of loss by fire, which with ample capital, constantly and profitably invested in the best securities, give it a just title to public confidence.

Office No. 101, Chesnut, between Third and Fourth streets.

Job Bacon,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26. [Feb 11—3t]

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets, where he has built a new dye house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets* when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10 ly

Pittsburgh Price-Current.

[Corrected weekly for the Gazette.]

Articles.	per	$ cts.	$ cts.	Remarks.
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4½	in demand
pearl [ex. salts]	-	3½ a	4	-
Anes	doz	14 a	16	plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5	6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	plenty
Copperas	-	4 a	4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5½ a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	lit. wanted
Cotton	-		18	scarce
Feathers	-	28	30	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	3 a	3 50	-
Grain, wheat	bush		80	in demand
barley	-		56	-
rye	-		25	-
corn	-		20	dull
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-		4 75	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	gross		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		93	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	lit. wanted
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	cwt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	cwt		8	plenty
nail irons	lb		6	reg. dem.
Lead in pigs	-		8½	scarce
bars	-		10	-
Shot, all sizes	-	10		-
Leather, sole	-	25 a	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Junia. brs. 10d	-		7	-
8	-		7½	-
6	-		8	-
4	-	9 a	10	-
other	-	5 a	7½	dull sale
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	3 a	3 50	plenty
No. 2	-	2 50 a	2 75	-
No. 3	-	2 a	2 25	-
letter	-	2 25 a	3	-
crown wrap.	-		1 25	in demand
medium do.	-		2	-
Pork	lb	3		-
Potatoes	bush		25	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	11 a	12	scarce
country	-	7 a	8	-
Salt, Conemaugh,	280		2 75	plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	5½	-
Sifters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	6 65 a	7 60	-
Spades and shovels	-		9	-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	-	5 a	6	plenty
leaf	-	3 a	3½	in fair dem.
Tallow, rendered	-		8	plenty
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in dem.
Wool hats	doz	5 a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gal		25	scarce
new	-	14 a	17	-
Yarn, Phœnix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb		27½	wholesale
No 1 Sheetings	yd		13½	by the pice
2 do	-		13	-

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

A SONG,

In anticipation of the visit of General La Fayette to this city, composed at the solicitation of a number of the citizens: By Miss Hunter, of Pittsburgh.

TUNE—"*Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.*"

Dost thou see yon warrior bright,
From his warrior flesh the light,
To sheer the gloom of Freedom's night,
With its patriot ray?

See'st thou not that warrior form,
With his steel disperse the storm,
And bear the lightnings in the arm,
Which shall free the brave?

See how valor fires his eye!
See him to the battle fly!
See him wave his sword on high,
And lead to victory!

See, O see!—but O my sight
Cannot bear the lurid light,
Which, in flashes from the fight,
Dims the visual ray.

Now hark! O hark! what triumphs loud,
Burst from free Columbia's crowd!
How they wave their banners proud,
In the azure sky!

Beloved Chief, that eye now gleams
With affection's mildest beams;
On thy path now glory streams
From a nation free.

Gallia's son shall tune the lyre,
To the notes his deeds inspire,
And Genius catch his sacred fire,
To sing of victory.

Hail, La Fayette, Columbia's star!
Thy bright beams shall shine afar,
And light our daring youth to war,
And to victory.

And maidens shall thy triumphs sing,
Cull flow'rets from the lap of spring,
And the earliest tributes bring,
To deck thy gallant brow.

CLASSICAL LEARNING.

In a speech, pressing on the board of overseers of the Cambridge University, the necessity of paying greater attention in that seminary to the cultivation of ancient literature, John Pickering, Esq. related the following:—

"On this subject Mr. P. said he was permitted (by the honorable chairman of the committee) to mention a little occurrence in the life of that late distinguished man, Mr. Pinkney, (not long since our minister to Great Britain) who used to relate it to his young friends as a warning to them—While that gentleman was at the Court of St. James's, it happened, at a social party, that some little question in classical literature became the subject of conversation at table, and the guests, in turn, gave their opinions upon it. Mr. Pinkney being silent for some time, an appeal was at length made to him for his opinion, which (as he used to relate with much feeling) he had the mortification of being compelled to waive his incompetency to give any opinion on the subject, and what was the consequence? This distinguished man, brilliant and commanding as were his native talents, confessed that he felt constrained, in his mature years, to take his grammar and dictionary, and actually to put himself under the instruction of a master in the ancient languages. It was sincerely to be hoped that we should never expose another embassador to such a mortification. But, if proof were wanting, that we ought to exert ourselves to raise the standard of learning among us, it may be found in occurrences which are constantly falling under our notice. Our own University within a few years past, sent three of her distinguished sons (who had been educated as far as our means permitted, and had received the honor of a degree) to go through a course of education at a foreign University; and one of them had informed him (Mr. P.) that when he arrived at that University he was obliged to sit down to study his grammar like a schoolboy, in order to familiarize himself with the Latin language for the purposes of conversation. In our own country too, Mr. P. said, it had happened within his own knowledge, that one of our professors (he would not state it to be at our own University) was addressed in Latin by a foreign captain (or lieutenant) of engineers, and was obliged to be mute, and to desire a third person to act as an interpreter and state that he could not speak Latin."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1825.

LARGE PEAR.

A Pear, weighing a pound and three quarters, and measuring fifteen inches in circumference, and a Lemon, weighing eighteen ounces, both from Harmony, on the Wabash, presented to a lady of this city, have been left at our office, "for the inspection of horticultural amateurs."

For the Gazette.

It becomes a painful duty to announce to our fellow-citizens of the Union, that the effigy of Henry Clay was burnt on Monday night last, within the limits of our city. It would be much more agreeable to suppress the publication of this fact, but a conviction that it will be proclaimed in all parts of the union, destroys all hope of concealment. We therefore publish the fact; and at the same time venture to beseech our fellow-citizens abroad, not to involve the whole of our population in the infamy of this disgraceful transaction.

We announce that the preparations for this infamous affair were made in haste and in secret; that the whole of the respectable population were surprised by it, so much so that the fire engines were all turned out, and hastened to the spot, in a a dark night and through muddy streets,—and that the citizens who accompanied the engines, returned to their respective homes mortified and disgusted.

We know not certainly who were the active persons in this infamous transaction; this much we can however say, that they were but few in number, and that no man having the *most remote pretensions* to respectability or decency, is in the smallest degree suspected of participation in it.—There are ruffians and blackguards in every community, and it would be unjust indeed that the respectable portion of society should be stigmatized for the acts of such men.

MANY.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"Harrisburgh, Feb. 5.

"The preparations for the reception, and the crowd and bustle that attended the visit, of General La Fayette to this place, on Sunday last, contributed very much to retard the progress of legislation, for the eight days just gone by. There was a great deal of fuss and parade upon the occasion, and quite a smooth surface, but much discontent and bickering both among members and private citizens. It is said that the General will again visit Harrisburgh in May: on his return, as it is supposed, from New-Orleans and the west.

"A great number of witnesses have been subpœned to testify with regard to the official conduct of Judges Chapman and Franklin. The prosecution in the first case gave the names of nearly sixty witnesses. The party accused will of course have his witnesses; and from the tardiness with which this committee progresses, it is like to be a first of April job. Judge Franklin's committee goes on more rapidly, and it is supposed will get through the testimony in the course of next week. On Wednesday of next week commences the investigation of Judge Porter's conduct. A large assortment of lawyers are attending in the above cases as witnesses, and who for the most part seem to be judge-breakers. There are various opinions as to the operation of the testimony upon members, and whether the Judges will maintain their situations, or be dismissed by address or impeachment; but one thing is certain, the State will be soused into a comfortable bill of costs. Each witness receives 10 cents mileage, and $1 50 a day; and it is supposed that there will not be fewer than 150 witnesses, attending from one to two and three weeks. You can easily calculate what this will amount to.

"La Fayette's visit has had an effect especially beneficial with regard to the claims of revolutionary soldiers, and the widows of revolutionary soldiers. Within the last three days, bills granting pensions to between 30 and 40 persons of these descriptions have passed one or the other branch of the Legislature.

"Canal and coal company bills have taken up the rest of the time. Speech upon speech is the order whenever a bill for either of these objects comes uppermost; for you know, where there are conflicting personal interests out of the House, they will also get into it. Several coal companies wish to be incorporated; for every body in this eastern region is about to make a fortune by the coal business. The New-Yorkers have become deeply engaged in the coal mines, and to facilitate the transportation of it to that city—and for other purposes of trade—have obtained the consent of New-Jersey to make a canal through the State, and are now here applying for the privilege to take water from the river Delaware to supply the canal. The members look with suspicion upon this project, but it is quite probable that the privilege will be granted under proper guards and restrictions.

"The spirit of internal improvement in this State has received a new impulse. The capitalists of Philadelphia are intent upon a connexion of the eastern and western waters by a canal; and without a capital such a thing cannot move. I hope they may go at it in earnest. Nature has nearly connected these waters, and no art and labor are required to perfect it that bear any proportion to the interests to be advanced. It is said that the New-York canal has already sensibly affected the trade of Philadelphia.

MR. OWEN'S SYSTEM.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Maclean,—I resume my pen to conclude my remarks on your correspondent's animadversions upon Mr. Owen's system for the amelioration of society.

He observes: "That Mr. Owen is to succeed here, and yet not to succeed to the extent of his expectations, is undoubtedly all that we should desire;" but why, sir, if the plan be good, we should undoubtedly desire it *not* to succeed to the extent of his wishes, I do not see; nor do I perceive how Mr. Owen's "shortcomings would tell the world the Americans have outstripped the East India Company in the markets of the East." The power of that company is, unhappily for the poor natives, sadly too great, and its wealth is more than sufficient to buy out all the East India traders in the United States; but to compare this association to Mr. Owen's, is, as far as it bears on human happiness, like holding a rushlight to the sun.

Your correspondent says, "Some may be apt to think that there was something which obviously smelled too much of a favorite theory, when the operation of his plan was to banish all crime and wickedness." I must confess, sir, that my olfactory nerves would bear a pretty large dose of this odour before they would be offended. I value the theory doubly, because I believe it bottomed on the maxim of holy writ quoted by your correspondent, and should Mr. Owen prove instrumental in new modelling society upon such a foundation, and successfully rearing upon it a superstructure conformable to his views, he will be happy enough.

The general truth of Mr. Owen's propositions respecting "the difference of national character, and that circumstances do indeed *modify*, and a good education may do much to *ameliorate* the state of society, is now experimentally obvious so that it would seem [illegible] Mr. Owen appears to the utmost of the ability of his system, does or will appear to him, itself.

That part of Mr. Owen's address which your correspondent has expressed to him unintelligible, I think he has misunderstood. After adducing several instances of the diversity of national character, to show the effect circumstances have upon it, Mr. O. stated, if I understood him rightly, that inasmuch as that diversity originated in those circumstances, there was neither merit nor demerit, and of course neither praise nor punishment. Notwithstanding the ingenious suppositions of your correspondent, I do not think Mr. Owen "glanced at all at what man has to expect after the present state." His object is, by good education and good example, to train up the children in the habits of virtue and in the exercise of the benevolent affections; and if this be accomplished, here is a foundation on which to form a character fitted to be the recipient of happiness through all the stages of existence.

I am aware, sir, that, in the outset, the plan will have to encounter various difficulties; old habits and long formed associations are not easily broken; some fathers, and "some mothers" may at first be a "little unruly," but if a few philanthropic, enlightened and influential minds would lend their aid until the plan was fairly in operation, it would soon be perceived how much it is calculated to provide for all its members the most effective means of improvement and happiness, and asks only in return the relinquishment of their unholy feelings, and the abandonment of their evil habits.

Believing, sir, as I do, that this would be the result of the system, I most seriously wish it success.

ANOTHER HEARER.

CONGRESS.

THE INDIANS.

The following highly important message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Everett, his Secretary:

"*To the Senate of the United States:*

Being deeply impressed with the opinion, that the removal of the Indian tribes from the lands which they now occupy within the limits of the several states and territories, to the country lying westward and northward thereof, within our acknowledged boundaries, is of very high importance to our Union, and may be accomplished on conditions and in a manner to promote the interest and happiness of those tribes, the attention of the government has been long drawn, with great solicitude, to the object. For the removal of the tribes within the limits of the state of Georgia, the motive has been peculiarly strong, arising from the compact with that state, whereby the United States are bound to extinguish the Indian title to the lands within it, whenever it may be done peaceably and on reasonable conditions. In the fulfilment of this compact, I have thought that the United States should act with a generous spirit, that they should omit nothing which should comport with a liberal construction of the instrument, and likewise be in accordance with the just rights of those tribes. From the view which I have taken of the subject, I am satisfied that in the discharge of these important duties, in regard to both the parties alluded to, the United States will have to encounter no conflicting interests with either. On the contrary, that the removal of the tribes from the territory which they now inhabit, to that which was designated in the message at the commencement of the session, which would accomplish the object for Georgia, under a well-digested plan for their government and civilization, which would be agreeable to themselves, would not only shield them from impending ruin, but promote their welfare and happiness. Experience has clearly demonstrated, that in their present state it is impossible to incorporate them, in such masses, in any form whatever, into our system. It has also demonstrated, with equal certainty, that without a timely anticipation of, and provision against the dangers to which they are exposed, under causes which it will be difficult if not impossible to control, their degradation and extermination will be inevitable.

The great object to be accomplished is, the removal of those tribes to the territory designated, on conditions which shall be satisfactory to themselves and honorable to the United States. This can be done only by conveying to each tribe a good title to an adequate portion of land, to which it may consent to remove, and by providing for it there, a system of internal government which shall protect their property from invasion, and by the regular progress of improvement and civilization, prevent that degeneracy which has generally marked the transition from the one to the other state.

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of War, which presents the best estimate which can be formed, from the documents in that Department, of the number of Indians within our States and Territories, and of the amount of lands held by the several tribes within each: of the state of the country lying northward and westward thereof, within our acknowledged boundaries of the parts to which the Indian title has already been extinguished, and of the conditions on which other parts, in an amount which may be adequate to the object contemplated, may be obtained. By this report, it appears that the Indian title has already been extinguished, to extensive tracts in that quarter, and that other portions may be acquired, to the extent desired, on very moderate conditions. Satisfied I also am, that the removal proposed is not only practicable, but that the advantages attending it to the Indians may be made so apparent to them, that all the tribes, even those most opposed, may be induced to accede to it at no very distant day.

The digest of such a government, with the consent of the Indians, which should be endowed with sufficient powers to meet all the objects contemplated; to connect the several tribes together in a bond of amity, and preserve order in each; to prevent intrusions on their property; to teach them, by regular instructions, the arts of civilized life, and make them a civilized people, is an object of very high importance. It is the powerful consideration which we have to offer to these tribes, as an inducement to relinquish the lands on which they now reside, and to remove to those which are designated. It is not doubted that this arrangement will present considerations of sufficient force to surmount all their prejudices in favor of the soil of their nativity, however strong they may be. Their elders have sufficient intelligence to discern the certain progress of events in the present train, and sufficient virtue, by yielding to momentary sacrifices, to protect their families and posterity from inevitable destruction. They will also perceive, that they may thus attain an elevation to which, as communities, they could not otherwise aspire.

To the United States, the proposed arrangement offers many important advantages, in addition to those which have been already enumerated. By the establishment of such a government over these tribes, with their consent, we become in reality their benefactors. The relation of conflicting interests, which has heretofore existed between them and our frontier settlements, will cease. There will be no more wars between them and the United States. Adopting such a government, their movement will be in harmony with us, and its good effect be felt throughout the whole extent of our territory, to the Pacific. It may fairly be presumed that, through the agency of such a government, the condition of all the tribes inhabiting that vast region may be essentially improved; that permanent peace may be preserved with them, and our commerce be much extended.

With a view to this important object, I recommend it to Congress to adopt, by solemn declaration, certain fundamental principles, in accord with those above suggested, as the basis of such arrangements as may be entered into with the several tribes, to the strict observance of which, the faith of the nation shall be pledged. I recommend it also to Congress, to provide by law for the appointment of a suitable number of Commissioners, who shall, under the directions of the President, be authorized to visit and explain to the several tribes the object of the government, and to make with them, according to their instructions, such arrange[illegible] best calculated to carry those

A negotiation is no[illegible] nation, for the e[illegible] the limits of Ge[illegible] part of course. It is presumed, however, that the [illegible] will not be necessary during the present session of Congress. To this object in this supposition and to the appropriation which is to be proposed to hold with all the other Indians within the limits of the several states and territories, on the principles and for the purposes stated, it is recommended that an adequate appropriation, be now made by Congress.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 27th January, 1825."

Mr. *Benton* moved that 3000 copies of the message and documents be printed—2000 for the use of the Senate, and 1000 to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War, to be distributed among the Indians which was carried.

Movements of Indians.—It appears from letters just received from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, at St. Louis, that a great council of the Cherokees, Delawares, Shawanees, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Peorias, residing west of the Mississippi, has been held; at which it was agreed to receive their Red Brethern from the east, and to invite them to come among them as soon as possible. This subject has been in agitation for about two years; meanwhile, wampum has been exchanged in great abundance between the tribes east and west of the Mississippi, until, at last, the object of both has been agreed upon, and a deputation is now on its way to Washington, led by Col. P. Menard, to conclude an arrangement with the President of the United States for the removal of those Indians residing on the east of the Mississippi. If the arrangement is made, it is not unlikely but it may embrace the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, except the Ottawas, and a few others, who, it is probable would prefer to join their friends west of Lake Michigan.

Those Indians consider the step they have taken as a very important one to them; and look upon its completion as essential to their prosperity and happiness. They were very agreeably surprised on learning what the President had said on the subject in his message to Congress, at the opening of the season:—"Our Great Father" said they to Gen. Clarke, "must have been inspired by the Great Spirit, or have studied well our miserable situation, with a view to our future happiness, to have enabled him to speak to the great council so exactly in agreement with the wishes of the Indians, as he has in his talk to Congress."

Thus it would seem a movement is begun upon the plan now before Congress, for bettering the condition of our Indians, by *Indians themselves.* This certainly augurs favorably to its ultimate completion.—There can be little doubt, from the nature of the plan, and its beneficial tendency upon the Indians, they will embrace it just in proportion as they may be enlightened to perceive its natural and happy effects upon their race. *Nat. Journal.*

Governor Desha's Son, Ken.—On a proposition in the assembly to change the place of trial, a warm debate arose. The following extract from the speech of Mr. Wickliffe, a distinguished member of the House, will be read with interest.

"On entering the committee room (said Mr. Wickliffe) I took my seat, and in a few minutes I observed the gentleman from Montgomery (Mr. Shortridge) enter the room, and with him, to my astonishment, his Excellency the Governor made his appearance, and presently took his seat near the gentleman from Montgomery, with whom I observed him to speak several times; soon after this that gentleman moved to take up this bill—It was now easy to account for his Excellency's presence, and the occasional conversations to which I have referred. Other gentlemen have reprobated this intrusion of the Governor upon the committees as indelicate and improper. I do not think it necessary to give vent to my feelings upon the subject. *He had no influence upon my course.*

"This is the last and all I heard of this business until a Senator reported the bill with amendments when on inquiry I learnt, that the gentleman from Nelson had, the morning after we were *honored with his Excellency's presence* in the committee room, reported the *thing* I hold in my hand, and that this house had passed it by dispensing with the constitutional provisions and the rules of the house, in a few minutes after it was handed to the Clerk; and that the Senate, to shew their zeal, had also dispensed with the constitutional provisions and rules of the Senate, run it through their house; and then that a grave Senator had run with it to this house. Quick work, said Mr. Wickliffe, no time lost in either house in legislating a Governor's son out of the possession of the officers of justice on a charge of murder! It is no great affair—only robbery and murder! Nothing but a man's throat cut for *his money!* And why should we spend time? why hesitate to release the supposed robber and cut throat? Sir, said Mr. Wickliffe, a little hesitation, a little reflection might have been serviceable. Oh no! Sunday—pressed upon our career and we were forced to stay the work one day. But scarcely has Monday's light been shed upon us, before the gentleman from Jefferson is up and doing. The orders of the day must lie over—the Governor's son is in danger—justice may overtake him. Sir, said Mr. Wickliffe do we owe nothing to decorum in this affair?—Shall we forget that the eyes of the people are upon us? *That the eye of heaven is on us?*—Remember Sir, this forms an epoch in our career; that we shall see ourselves, or our children will see us in history in this business.—What will be our record!—That a stranger in our land has been robbed; that he has been murdered, his throat cut; the Governor's son is charged with this crime, the very mention of which is enough to chill the blood; and we are legislating —*we*, with the *Governor*, *his father*, are passing laws for his release, with a precipitancy without example. Will not the people of our sister state (Mississippi) require the blood of her murdered citizens at our hands? If we perform this deed, will they not say to the people of Kentucky, your Governor's son murdered our fellow citizen, and your representatives have legislated his impunity.

Yes, sir, it has been reserved for the present year to exhibit to our view an *ex-Governor's son-in-law*, (your now acting Register) arraigned and tried for wilful murder and acquitted, because of his drunken insanity; and the Governor elect's son in jail for murder and highway robbery!—When this is the fact—when this is only a part of the prospect before us—when every mail and each stranger that arrives at your capital, gives you intelligence of some recent murder, of some new *cut throat*—when we know that crimes and criminals are every where triumphant, and that our penal laws are already but shadows against the wealthy culprit, is this a time, I ask to legislate criminal impunity by dispensing with constitutional provisions and legislative rules?

"You send the trial out of the way of the witnesses, and at this inclement season give them two or three rivers to cross. But is this all? No, sir. Would to God it was. You have sent [illegible]cha to be tried by the devoted friend of his [illegible]—a Judge who has distinguished himself at [illegible]bernatorial rejoicings, and winnings, [illegible]'ings—a Judge who has stood by seven trials, and will (as his excellency no doubt expects) not forsake him in the eighth—a Judge who seems to have been his shadow at his inauguration. Sir, I hope Judge Trimble is all the Governor's friends represent him to be; but is the friend of the father—the devoted friend of the father—the proper Judge to try the son?

"But what is the situation of Desha? He says in his petition, that he wishes to be reinstated in his former *high standing*. No odium attends the person of Desha. *Respected himself*, without an enemy, and some say beloved—his connexions numerous and respectable; his father your Governor, and possessed as is said of boundless wealth—his father-in-law popular and wealthy—his brothers and brothers-in-law wealthy, popular, and active. Intrenched as he is behind boundless wealth and estimable friends, he adds the ægis of his father's office—all conspiring to secure him at least a fair trial. He is arrested at the scene of his childhood and in the walks of his maturer years—the tears and agonies of his wife and children:—the sighs of his mother, brothers, and sisters are heard—they reach the ears and hearts of the jury of Fleming who can but feel interested in finding the son of the Governor of their choice free from so foul a crime.—Does Desha want more to assure him a fair trial? If guilty he has something to apprehend; if innocent, nothing to fear. And desperate must his case be, if, with these advantages *he fears the gallows*. On the other hand, does he fear the friends of the deceased? Oh! no. *He* was a stranger in your country. No widow's—no child's—no sister's tears water his grave. Their tears, their sighs, do not open his wounds and make them bleed afresh before the eyes of the jury. All they know, or will know of him, I presume, is what we have seen in print. He is described as a travelling stranger—*name unknown—his skull broken—his throat cut—that he had a bald head* and one of his socks was marked *Francis Baker*. This is the melancholy history—this the intelligence that is to meet the eyes of his friends. Can Desha fear Baker? *He* lies lifeless in the grave. Can he fear Baker's friends? He has none; and unless he be guilty, he surely cannot fear Baker's ghost? What then does he fear? *A fair trial!* Is it our duty to defeat a fair trial? Does it comport with the station the people have assigned us?"

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle, Feb. 10.

Lien of Judgments.—The bill introduced into the house of Representatives by Mr. Sterigere, and which passed that body, extending the lien of judgments from five to ten years, came up for consideration in the Senate on Tuesday last. The Senate went into committee of the whole upon the bill, Mr Robertson in the chair.

A desultory, or rather preliminary debate took place upon the first section of the bill in which Mr. Marks (Speaker) Kerlin Dewart, Knight, Duncan, Burnside, Dunlop, Herrington, Mann and Hawkins, expressed their opinions upon its provisions.

Mr. Kerlin moved to postpone the question upon the first section for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the second section, and to introduce such amendments as would render the first section unnecessary. The motion was negatived. When the committee rose, Mr. Burnside moved to re-commit the bill to a select committee; which was agreed to.

The committee had leave to sit again on Friday.

Board of Commissioners' Report.

On Tuesday the 8th instant, the Governor communicated to the two houses the Report of the Board of Commissioners for the Internal Improvement of this state. The Report is only signed by Jacob Holgate and James Clarke, the other commissioner Charles Trieziyulney dissenting from the course taken by the two first named.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Diven moved that 1250 copies of the Report be printed: the question upon which on the motion of Mr. Roberts, was postponed for one day.

On Wednesday, Mr Diven's motion again came before the house. Mr. Roberts moved so to strike out and to insert, as to change it into a motion to appoint a committee to whom the Report &c. should be referred. On this motion there was an ardent debate. Messrs. Diven, Lehman, Brown, Blythe, Wise and Oliver supported the original motion. Messrs. Roberts, Sterigere, Middleswarth, M'Clure, Lawson, Ritner, W. Smyth, Kane and Scudder opposed the original motion, altho' they did not all agree as to Mr. Roberts's motion.

Mr. Middleswarth moved to postpone the question upon the whole matter for one week; which was not agreed to.

Mr. Roberts's motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Kane moved to strike out 1250 [copies] and insert 150. A division of the question was called for, and the motion to strike out was agreed to. Several numbers [of copies] were then mentioned, and all negatived; and the house adjourned before a decision.

The main objection to printing the greatest number of copies of the report consisted in this, that the commissioners were required by law to explore the Juniata and West Branch routes, and that having explored the former alone, they had made their report and recommended this route to the legislature. This, it was said, was calculated to make the public believe, that that would be the route finally determined on.

Accompanying the report was a profile of the Allegheny mountain where the *tunnel* is proposed to be made. The profile —or map—is signed by the whole three of the commissioners. It is stated upon the face of the profile that in the distance of 77 perches, it would be necessary to have eighteen locks. After the signatures of the commissioners—as it is said—had been placed upon the face of the profile, a remark is made in the hand writing of one of them to this effect—"this isolated fact is calculated to make erroneous impressions." The profile was hung upon the walls of the House, and "this isolated fact, &c."—and how it got there, were frequently adverted to in the course of the discussion.

Pittsburgh Prices-Current.

[*Corrected weekly for the Gazette.*]

Articles.	per	$ cts.	$ cts.	*Remarks.*
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4½	in demand
pearl [sc. salts]	-	3¾ a	4	-
Axes	doz	14 a 16		plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5	6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	plenty
Copperas	-	4 a	4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5½ a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	litl. wanted
Cotton	-		16	scarce
Feathers	-	28	30	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	3 a	3 50	-
Grain, wheat	bush		50	in demand
barley	-		56	-
rye	-		25	-
corn	-		20	dull
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-		4 75	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	grose		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		93	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	litl. wanted
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	cwt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	cwt		8	plenty
sad irons	lb		6	reg. dem.
Lead in pigs	-		8½	scarce
bars	-		10	-
Shot, all sizes	-	10		-
Leather, sole	-	25 a	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Junia. bra. 10d	-		7	-
8	-		7½	-
6	-		8	-
4	-	9 a	10	-
other	-	5 a	7½	dull sale
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	3 a	3 50	plenty
No. 2	-	2 50 a	2 75	-
No. 3	-	2 a	2 25	-
letter	-	2 25 a	3	-
crown wrap.	-		1 25	in demand
medium do.	-		2	-
Pork	lb	3		-
Potatoes	bush		25	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	11 a	12	scarce
country	-	7 a	8	-
Salt, Conemaugh,	280		2 75	plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	5½	-
Sifters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	6 65 a	7 60	-
Spades and shovels	-		9	-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	-	5 a	6	plenty
leaf	-	3 a	3½	in fair dem.
Tallow, rendered	-		8	plenty
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in dem.
Wool hats	doz	5 a 6		plenty
Whiskey, old	gal		25	scarce
new	-	14 a	17	
Yarn, Phœnix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb		27½	wholesale
No 1, Sheetings	yd		15½	by the piece
2 do	-		13	-

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

A SONG,

In anticipation of the visit of General La Fayette to this city, composed at the solicitation of a number of the citizens: By Miss Hunter, of Pittsburgh.

TUNE—"*Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.*"

Dost thou see yon warrior bright,
From his armor flash the light,
To cheer the gloom of Freedom's night,
With its patriot ray?

See'st thou not that warrior form,
With his steel disperse the storm,
And bear the lightnings in the arm,
Which shall free the brave?

See how valor fires his eye!
See him to the battle fly!
See him wave his sword on high,
And lead to victory!

See, O see!—but O my sight
Cannot bear the lurid light,
Which, in flashes from the fight,
Dims the visual ray.

Now hark! O hark! what triumphs loud,
Burst from free Columbia's crowd!
How they wave their banners proud,
In the azure sky!

Beloved Chief, that eye now gleams
With affection's mildest beams;
On thy path now glory streams
From a nation free.

Gallia's son shall tune the lyre,
To the notes his deeds inspire,
And Genius catch his sacred fire,
To sing of victory.

Hail, La Fayette, Columbia's star!
Thy bright beams shall shine afar,
And light our daring youth to war,
And to victory.

And maidens shall thy triumphs sing,
Cull flow'rets from the lap of spring,
And the earliest tributes bring,
To deck thy gallant brow.

CLASSICAL LEARNING.

In a speech, pressing on the board of overseers of the Cambridge University, the necessity of paying greater attention in that seminary to the cultivation of ancient literature, John Pickering, Esq. related the following:—

"On this subject Mr. P. said he was permitted (by the honorable chairman of the committee) to mention a little occurrence in the life of that late distinguished man, Mr. Pinkney, (not long since our minister to Great Britain) who used to relate it to his young friends as a warning to them—While that gentleman was at the Court of St. James's, it happened, at a social party, that some little question in classical literature became the subject of conversation at table, and the guests, in turn, gave their opinions upon it. Mr. Pinkney being silent for some time, an appeal was at length made to him for his opinion, which (as he used to relate with much feeling) he had the mortification of being compelled to avow his incompetency to give any opinion on the subject, and what was the consequence? This distinguished man, brilliant and commanding as were his native talents, confessed that he felt constrained, in his mature years, to take his grammar and dictionary, and actually to put himself under the instruction of a master in the ancient languages. It was sincerely to be hoped that we should never expose another embassador to such a mortification. But, if proof were wanting, that we ought to exert ourselves to raise the standard of learning among us, it may be found in occurrences which are constantly falling under our notice. Our own University within a few years past, sent three of her distinguished sons (who had been educated as far as our means permitted, and had received the honor of a degree) to go through a course of education at a foreign University; and one of them had informed him (Mr. P.) that when he arrived at that University he was obliged to sit down to study his grammar like a school-boy, in order to familiarize himself with the Latin language for the purposes of conversation. In our own country too, Mr. P. said, it had happened within his own knowledge, that one of our professors (he would not state it to be at our own University) was addressed in Latin by a foreign captain (or lieutenant) of engineers, and was obliged to be mute, and to desire a third person to act as an interpreter and state that he could not speak Latin."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1825.

LARGE PEAR.

A Pear, weighing a pound and three quarters, and measuring fifteen inches in circumference, and a Lemon, weighing eighteen ounces, both from Harmony, on the Wabash, presented to a lady of this city, have been left at our office, "for the inspection of horticultural amateurs."

For the Gazette.

It becomes a painful duty to announce to our fellow-citizens of the Union, that the effigy of Henry Clay was burnt on Monday night last, within the limits of our city. It would be much more agreeable to suppress the publication of this fact, but a conviction that it will be proclaimed in all parts of the union, destroys all hope of concealment. We therefore publish the fact, and at the same time venture to beseech our fellow-citizens abroad, not to involve the whole of our population in the infamy of this disgraceful transaction.

We announce that the preparations for this infamous affair were made in haste and in secret; that the whole of the respectable population were surprised by it, so much so that the fire engines were all turned out, and hastened to the spot, in a a dark night and through muddy streets,—and that the citizens who accompanied the engines, returned to their respective homes mortified and disgusted.

We know not certainly who were the active persons in this infamous transaction; this much we can however say, that they were but few in number, and that no man having the *most remote pretensions* to respectability or decency, is in the smallest degree suspected of participation in it.—There are raffians and blackguards in every community, and it would be unjust indeed that the respectable portion of society should be stigmatized for the acts of such men.

MANY.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"Harrisburgh, Feb. 5.

"The preparations for the reception, and the crowd and bustle that attended the visit, of General La Fayette to this place, on Sunday last, contributed very much to retard the progress of legislation, for the eight days just gone by. There was a great deal of fuss and parade upon the occasion, and quite a smooth surface, but much discontent and bickering both among members and private citizens. It is said that the General will again visit Harrisburgh in May: on his return, as it is supposed, from New-Orleans and the west.

"A great number of witnesses have been subpœnaed to testify with regard to the official conduct of Judges Chapman and Franklin. The prosecution in the first case gave the names of nearly sixty witnesses. The party accused will of course have his witnesses; and from the tardiness with which this committee progresses, it is like to be a first of April job. Judge Franklin's committee goes on more rapidly, and it is supposed will get through the testimony in the course of next week. On Wednesday of next week commences the investigation of Judge Porter's conduct. A large assortment of lawyers are attending in the above cases as witnesses, and who for the most part seem to be judge-breakers. There are various opinions as to the operation of the testimony upon members, and whether the Judges will maintain their situations, or be dismissed by address or impeachment; but one thing is certain, the State will be soused into a comfortable bill of costs. Each witness receives 10 cents mileage, and $1 50 a day; and it is supposed that there will not be fewer than 150 witnesses, attending from one to two and three weeks. You can easily calculate what this will amount to.

"La Fayette's visit has had an effect especially beneficial with regard to the claims of revolutionary soldiers, and the widows of revolutionary soldiers. Within the last three days, bills granting pensions to between 30 and 40 persons of these descriptions have passed one or the other branch of the Legislature.

"Canal and coal company bills have taken up the rest of the time. Speech upon speech is the order whenever a bill for either of these objects comes uppermost; for you know, where there are conflicting personal interests out of the House, they will also get into it. Several coal companies wish to be incorporated; for every body in this eastern region is about to make a fortune by the coal business. The New-Yorkers have become deeply engaged in the coal mines, and to facilitate the transportation of it to that city—and for other purposes of trade—have obtained the consent of New-Jersey to make a canal through the State, and are now here applying for the privilege to take water from the river Delaware to supply the canal. The members look with suspicion upon this project, but it is quite probable that the privilege will be granted under proper guards and restrictions.

"The spirit of internal improvement in this State has received a new impulse. The capitalists of Philadelphia are intent upon a connexion of the eastern and western waters by a canal; and without a capital such a thing cannot move. I hope they may go at it in earnest. Nature has nearly connected these waters, and no art and labor are required to perfect it that bear any proportion to the interests to be advanced. It is said that the New-York canal has already sensibly affected the trade of Philadelphia.

MR. OWEN'S SYSTEM.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Maclean,—I resume my pen to conclude my remarks on your correspondent's animadversions upon Mr. Owen's system for the amelioration of society.

He observes: "That Mr. Owen is to succeed here, and yet not to succeed to the extent of his expectations, is undoubtedly all that we should desire;" but why, sir, if the plan be good, we should undoubtedly desire it *not* to succeed to the extent of his wishes, I do not see; nor do I perceive how Mr. Owen's "shortcomings would tell the world the Americans have outstripped the East India Company in the markets of the East." The power of that company is, unhappily for the poor natives, sadly too great, and its wealth is more than sufficient to buy out all the East India traders in the United States; but to compare this association to Mr. Owen's, is, as far as it bears on human happiness, like holding a rushlight to the sun.

Your correspondent says, "Some may be apt to think that there was something which obviously smelled too much of a favorite theory, when the operation of his plan was to banish all crime and wickedness." I must confess, sir, that my olfactory nerves would bear a pretty large dose of this odour before they would be offended. I value the theory doubly, because I believe it bottomed on the maxim of holy writ quoted by your correspondent, and should Mr. Owen prove instrumental in new modeling society upon such a foundation, and successfully rearing upon it a superstructure conformable to his views, he will be happy enough.

The general truth of Mr. Owen's propositions respecting "the difference of national character, and that circumstances do indeed *modify*, and a good education may do much to *ameliorate* the state of society," your correspondent admits; so that it would seem he differed from Mr. Owen more as to the extent of the effects of the system, than as to the system itself.

That part of Mr. Owen's address which your correspondent says appeared to him ambiguous, I think he has misunderstood. After adducing several instances of the diversity of national character, to show the effect circumstances have upon it, Mr. O. stated, if I understood him rightly, that inasmuch as that diversity originated in those circumstances, there was neither merit nor demerit, and of course neither praise nor punishment. Notwithstanding the ingenious suppositions of your correspondent, I do not think Mr. Owen "glanced at all at what man has to expect after the present state." His object is, by good education and good example, to train up the children in the habits of virtue and in the exercise of the benevolent affections; and if this be accomplished, here is a foundation on which to form a character fitted to be the recipient of happiness through all the stages of existence.

I am aware, sir, that, in the outset, the plan will have to encounter various difficulties; old habits and long formed associations are not easily broken; some fathers, and "some mothers" may at first be a "little unruly," but if a few philanthropic, enlightened and influential minds would lend their aid until the plan was fairly in operation, it would soon be perceived how much it is calculated to provide for all its members the most effective means of improvement and happiness, and asks only in return the relinquishment of their unholy feelings, and the abandonment of their evil habits.

Believing, sir, as I do, that this would be the result of the system, I most seriously wish it success.

ANOTHER HEARER.

CONGRESS.

THE INDIANS.

The following highly important message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Everett, his Secretary:

"*To the Senate of the United States:*

Being deeply impressed with the opinion, that the removal of the Indian tribes from the lands which they now occupy within the limits of the several states and territories, to the country lying westward and northward thereof, within our acknowledged boundaries, is of very high importance to our Union, and may be accomplished on conditions and in a manner to promote the interest and happiness of those tribes, the attention of the government has been long drawn, with great solicitude, to the object. For the removal of the tribes within the limits of the state of Georgia, the motive has been peculiarly strong, arising from the compact with that state, whereby the United States are bound to extinguish the Indian title to the lands within it, whenever it may be done peaceably and on reasonable conditions. In the fulfilment of this compact, I have thought that the United States should act with a generous spirit, that they should omit nothing which should comport with a liberal construction of the instrument, and likewise be in accordance with the just rights of those tribes. From the view which I have taken of the subject, I am satisfied that in the discharge of these important duties, in regard to both the parties alluded to, the United States will have to encounter no conflicting interests with either. On the contrary, that the removal of the tribes from the territory which they now inhabit, to that which was designated in the message at the commencement of the session, which would accomplish the object for Georgia, under a well-digested plan for their government and civilization, which would be agreeable to themselves, would not only shield them from impending ruin, but promote their welfare and happiness. Experience has clearly demonstrated, that in their present state it is impossible to incorporate them, in such masses, in any form whatever, into our system. It has also demonstrated, with equal certainty, that without a timely anticipation of, and provision against the dangers to which they are exposed, under causes which it will be difficult if not impossible to control, their degradation and extermination will be inevitable.

The great object to be accomplished is, the removal of those tribes to the territory designated, on conditions which shall be satisfactory to themselves and honorable to the United States. This can be done only by conveying to each tribe a good title to an adequate portion of land, to which it may consent to remove, and by providing for it there, a system of internal government which shall protect their property from invasion, and by the regular progress of improvement and civilization, prevent that degeneracy which has generally marked the transition from the one to the other state.

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of War, which presents the best estimate which can be formed, from the documents in that Department, of the number of Indians within our States and Territories, and of the amount of lands held by the several tribes within each: of the state of the country lying northward and westward thereof, within our acknowledged boundaries: of the parts to which the Indian title has already been extinguished, and of the conditions on which other parts, in an amount which may be adequate to the object contemplated, may be obtained. By this report, it appears that the Indian title has already been extinguished, to extensive tracts in that quarter, and that other portions may be acquired, to the extent desired, on very moderate conditions. Satisfied I also am, that the removal proposed is not only practicable, but that the advantages attending it to the Indians may be made so apparent to them, that all the tribes, even those most opposed, may be induced to accede to it at no very distant day.

The digest of such a government, with the consent of the Indians, which should be endowed with sufficient powers to meet all the objects contemplated; to connect the several tribes together in a bond of amity, and preserve order in each; to prevent intrusions on their property; to teach them, by regular instructions, the arts of civilized life, and make them a civilized people, is an object of very high importance. It is the powerful consideration which we have to offer to these tribes, as an inducement to relinquish the lands on which they now reside, and to remove to those which are designated. It is not doubted that this arrangement will present considerations of sufficient force to surmount all their prejudices in favor of the soil of their nativity, however strong they may be. Their elders have sufficient intelligence to discern the certain progress of events in the present train, and sufficient virtue, by yielding to momentary sacrifices, to protect their families and posterity from inevitable destruction. They will also perceive, that they may thus attain an elevation to which, as communities, they could not otherwise aspire.

To the United States, the proposed arrangement offers many important advantages, in addition to those which have been already enumerated. By the establishment of such a government over these tribes, with their consent, we become in reality their benefactors. The relation of conflicting interests, which has heretofore existed between them and our frontier settlements, will cease. There will be no more wars between them and the United States. Adopting such a government, their movement will be in harmony with us, and its good effect be felt throughout the whole extent of our territory, to the Pacific. It may fairly be presumed that, through the agency of such a government, the condition of all the tribes inhabiting that vast region may be essentially improved; that permanent peace may be preserved with them, and our commerce be much extended.

With a view to this important object, I recommend it to Congress to adopt, by solemn declaration, certain fundamental principles, in accord with those above suggested, as the basis of such arrangements as may be entered into with the several tribes, to the strict observance of which, the faith of the nation shall be pledged. I recommend it also to Congress, to provide by law for the appointment of a suitable number of Commissioners, who shall, under the directions of the President, be authorized to visit and explain to the several tribes the object of the government, and to make with them, according to their instructions, such arrang[illegible] best calculated to carry those

A negotiation is pe[illegible] nation, for the ce[illegible] the limits of Ge[illegible] pest of success. It is presumed, however, that the result will not be known during the present session of Congress. To give effect to this negotiation and to the negotiations which it is proposed to hold with all the other tribes within the limits of the several states and territories, on the principles and for the purposes stated, it is recommended that an adequate appropriation be now made by Congress.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 27th January, 1825."

Mr. *Benton* moved that 3000 copies of the message and documents be printed—2000 for the use of the Senate, and 1000 to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War, to be distributed among the Indians: which was carried.

Movements of Indians.—It appears from letters just received from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, at St. Louis, that a great council of the Cherokees, Delawares, Shawanees, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Peorias, residing west of the Mississippi, has been held; at which it was agreed to receive their Red Brethern from the east, and to invite them to come among them as soon as possible. This subject has been in agitation for about two years; meanwhile, wampum has been exchanged in great abundance between the tribes east and west of the Mississippi, until, at last, the object of both has been agreed upon, and a deputation is now on its way to Washington, led by Col. P. Menard, to conclude an arrangement with the President of the United States for the removal of those Indians residing on the east of the Mississippi. If the arrangement is made, it is not unlikely but it may embrace the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, except the Ottawas, and a few others, who, it is probable would prefer to join their friends west of Lake Michigan.

Those Indians consider the step they have taken as a very important one to them: and look upon its completion as essential to their prosperity and happiness. They were very agreeably surprised on learning what the President had said on the subject in his message to Congress, at the opening of the season:—"Our Great Father" said they to Gen. Clarke, "must have been inspired by the Great Spirit, or have studied well our miserable situation, with a view to our future happiness, to have enabled him to speak to the great council so exactly in agreement with the wishes of the Indians, as he has in his talk to Congress."

Thus it would seem a movement is begun upon the plan now before Congress, for bettering the condition of our Indians, by *Indians themselves*. This certainly augurs favorably to its ultimate completion.—There can be little doubt, from the nature of the plan, and its beneficial tendency upon the Indians, they will embrace it just in proportion as they may be enlightened to perceive its natural and happy effects upon their race. *Nat. Journal.*

Governor Desha's Son, Ken.—On a proposition in the assembly to change the place of trial, a warm debate arose. The following extract from the speech of Mr. Wickliffe, a distinguished member of the House, will be read with interest.

"On entering the committee room (said Mr. Wickliffe) I took my seat, and in a few minutes I observed the gentleman from Montgomery (Mr. Shortridge) enter the room, and with him, to my astonishment, his Excellency the Governor made his appearance, and presently took his seat near the gentleman from Montgomery, with whom I observed him to speak several times; soon after this that gentleman moved to take up this bill—It was now easy to account for his Excellency's presence, and the occasional conversations to which I have referred. Other gentlemen have reprobated this intrusion of the Governor upon the committees as indelicate and improper. I do not think it necessary to give vent to my feelings upon the subject. *He had no influence upon my course.*

"This is the last and all I heard of this business until a Senator reported the bill with amendments when on inquiry I learnt, that the gentleman from Nelson had, the morning after we were *honored with his Excellency's presence* in the committee room, reported the *thing* I hold in my hand, and that this house had passed it by dispensing with the constitutional provisions and the rules of the house, in a few minutes after it was handed to the Clerk; and that the Senate, to shew their zeal, had also dispensed with the constitutional provisions and rules of the Senate, run it through their house; and then that a grave Senator had run with it to this house. Quick work, said Mr. Wickliffe, no time lost in either house in legislating a Governor's son out of the possession of the officers of justice on a charge of murder! It is no great affair—only robbery and murder! Nothing but a man's throat cut for *his money!* And why should we spend time? why hesitate to release the supposed robber and cut throat? Sir, said Mr. Wickliffe, a little hesitation, a little reflection might have been serviceable. Oh no! Sunday—pressed upon our career and we were forced to stay the work one day. But scarcely has Monday's light been shed upon us, before the gentleman from Jefferson is up and doing. The orders of the day must lie over—the Governor's son is in danger—justice may overtake him. Sir, said Mr. Wickliffe do we owe nothing to decorum in this affair?—Shall we forget that the eyes of the people are upon us? *That the eye of heaven is on us?*—Remember Sir, this forms an epoch in our career; that we shall see ourselves, or our children will see us in history in this business.—What will be our record!—That a stranger in our land has been robbed; that he has been murdered, his throat cut; the Governor's son is charged with this crime, the very mention of which is enough to chill the blood; and we are legislating —*we*, with the *Governor, his father*, are passing laws for his release, with a precipitancy without example. Will not the people of our sister state (Mississippi) require the blood of her murdered citizens at our hands? If we perform this deed, will they not say to the people of Kentucky, your Governor's son murdered our fellow citizen, and your representatives have legislated his impunity.

Yes, sir, it has been reserved for the present year to exhibit to our view an *ex-Governor's son-in-law*, (your now acting Register) arraigned and tried for wilful murder and acquitted, because of his drunken insanity; and the Governor elect's son in jail for murder and highway robbery!—When this is the fact—when this is only a part of the prospect before us—when every mail and each stranger that arrives at your capital, gives you intelligence of some recent murder, of some new *cut throat*—when we know that crimes and criminals are every where triumphant, and that our penal laws are already but shadows against the wealthy culprit, is this a time, I ask to legislate criminal impunity by dispensing with constitutional provisions and legislative rules?

"You send the trial out of the way of the witnesses, and at this inclement season give them two or three rivers to cross. But is this all? No, sir. Would to God it was. You have sent [illegible]cha to be tried by the devoted friend of his [illegible]—a Judge who has distinguished himself at [illegible]bernatorial rejoicings, and winnings, [illegible]ings—a Judge who has stood by seven trials, and will (as his excellency no doubt expects) not forsake him in the eighth—a Judge who seems to have been his shadow at his inauguration. Sir, I hope Judge Trimble is all the Governor's friends represent him to be; but is the friend of the father—the devoted friend of the father—the proper Judge to try the son?

"But what is the situation of Desha? He says in his petition, that he wishes to be reinstated in his former *high standing*. No odium attends the person of Desha. *Respected himself*, without an enemy, and some say beloved—his connexions numerous and respectable; his father your Governor, and possessed as is said of boundless wealth—his father-in-law popular and wealthy—his brothers and brothers-in-law wealthy, popular, and active. Intrenched as he is behind boundless wealth and estimable friends, he adds the ægis of his father's office—all conspiring to secure him at least a fair trial. He is arrested at the scene of his childhood and in the walks of his maturer years—the tears and agonies of his wife and children:—the sighs of his mother, brothers, and sisters are heard—they reach the ears and hearts of the jury of Fleming who can but feel interested in finding the son of the Governor of their choice free from so foul a crime.—Does Desha want more to assure him a fair trial? If guilty he has something to apprehend; if innocent, nothing to fear. And desperate must his case be, if with these advantages *he fears the gallows*. On the other hand, does he fear the friends of the deceased? Oh! no. *He* was a stranger in your country. No widow's—no child's—no sister's tears water his grave. Their tears, their sighs, do not open his wounds and make them bleed afresh before the eyes of the jury. All they know, or will know of him, I presume, is what we have seen in print. He is described as a travelling stranger—*name unknown—his skull broken—his throat cut—that he had a bald head* and one of his socks was marked *Francis Baker*. This is the melancholy history—this the intelligence that is to meet the eyes of his friends. Can Desha fear Baker? *He* lies lifeless in the grave. Can he fear Baker's friends? He has none; and unless he be guilty, he surely cannot fear Baker's ghost? What then does he fear? *A fair trial!* Is it our duty to defeat a fair trial? Does it comport with the station the people have assigned us?"

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle, Feb. 10.

Lien of Judgments.—The bill introduced into the house of Representatives by Mr. Sterigere, and which passed that body, extending the lien of judgments from five to ten years, came up for consideration in the Senate on Tuesday last. The Senate went into committee of the whole upon the bill, Mr Robertson in the chair.

A desultory, or rather preliminary debate took place upon the first section of the bill in which Mr. Marks (Speaker) Kerlin Dewart, Knight, Duncan, Burnside, Dunlop, Herrington, Mann and Hawkins, expressed their opinions upon its provisions.

Mr. Kerlin moved to postpone the question upon the first section for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the second section, and to introduce such amendments as would render the first section unnecessary. The motion was negatived. When the committee rose, Mr. Burnside moved to re-commit the bill to a select committee; which was agreed to.

The committee had leave to sit again on Friday.

Board of Commissioners' Report.

On Tuesday the 8th instant, the Governor communicated to the two houses the Report of the Board of Commissioners for the Internal Improvement of this state. The Report is only signed by Jacob Holgate and James Clarke, the other commissioner Charles Trieziyulney dissenting from the course taken by the two first named.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Diven moved that 1250 copies of the Report be printed: the question upon which on the motion of Mr. Roberts, was postponed for one day.

On Wednesday, Mr Diven's motion again came before the house. Mr. Roberts moved so to strike out and to insert, as to change it into a motion to appoint a committee to whom the Report &c. should be referred. On this motion there was an ardent debate. Messrs. Diven, Lehman, Brown, Blythe, Wise and Oliver supported the original motion. Messrs. Roberts, Sterigere, Middleswarth, M'Clure, Lawson, Ritner, W. Smyth, Kane and Scudder opposed the original motion, altho' they did not all agree as to Mr. Roberts's motion.

Mr. Middleswarth moved to postpone the question upon the whole matter for one week; which was not agreed to.

Mr. Roberts's motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Kane moved to strike out 1250 [copies] and insert 150. A division of the question was called for, and the motion to strike out was agreed to. Several numbers [of copies] were then mentioned, and all negatived; and the house adjourned before a decision.

The main objection to printing the greatest number of copies of the report consisted in this, that the commissioners were required by law to explore the Juniata and West Branch routes, and that having explored the former alone, they had made their report and recommended this route to the legislature. This, it was said, was calculated to make the public believe, that that would be the route finally determined on.

Accompanying the report was a profile of the Allegheny mountain where the *tunnel* is proposed to be made. The profile —or map—is signed by the whole three of the commissioners. It is stated upon the face of the profile that in the distance of 77 perches, it would be necessary to have eighteen locks. After the signatures of the commissioners—as it is said—had been placed upon the face of the profile, a remark is made in the hand writing of one of them to this effect—"this isolated fact is calculated to make erroneous impressions." The profile was hung upon the walls of the House, and "this isolated fact, &c."—and how it got there, were frequently adverted to in the course of the discussion.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1825.

☞ Last week's Gazette should have been numbered 20, and this week's 21.

☞ The U. S. Branch Bank, at this place, is now issuing its own notes. Drafts on Philadelphia may be procured at the Branch Bank and Bank of Pittsburgh, at half per cent.

☞ *Post-Office Regulations.*—We learn that instructions have been given, by the Post-Master-General, to the Post-Master at this place, to provide bags and locks, of a new construction, for the letter mail between this city and Philadelphia; and that these bags are only to be opened at those two points. This arrangement, it is expected, will ensure the safe transmission to Philadelphia of all letters intended for that place, the towns in Delaware, New-Jersey, the city of New-York, &c.

John Quincy Adams is now the President elect of the United States. His inauguration is to take place at Washington city, on the 4th of March. If this result be not exactly what a majority of the people wished, it is yet a triumph of the people over the unconstitutional caucus system, and has been arrived at in accordance with the constitution as it stands. That the administration of Mr. Adams may be a prosperous and happy one, must be the wish, as it will be the interest, of every good citizen. Its popularity must depend on his acts and the conduct of his cabinet. His qualifications are second to those of no man in the union.

From the National Intelligencer.

We learn, in respect to the proceedings of the Committee on the Speaker's Communication to the House of Representatives, that Mr. Kremer has declined appearing before the committee, and has addressed to them a paper, of some length, giving the reasons which have influenced him in the course which he has adopted. This communication, we understand, was not received yesterday in season to allow the committee time to consider it before the meeting of the House.

It is understood that Mr. Kremer, in his communication to the committee has protested in very decided terms, against the authority of the House of Representatives, or of their committee of inquiry, to hold him responsible for having written the letter which has been the foundation of this inquiry, and he has also protested against the right of the committee to place him in the attitude of an accuser, and especially upon general charges, not contained in his own letter, but indicated by the Speaker.

[Mr. Kremer, in his letter to the committee, which we have received, says, "I protest most solemnly against the assumption of any jurisdiction, either by the committee or the House of Representatives, that would jeopardize my right to communicate freely to my constituents whatever I may believe necessary for the public good." He intimates his intention to exhibit to his constituents those facts and circumstances which, in his opinion, fully authorize the statements made in his letter. Mr. Kremer's letter to the committee was reported to the House, and ordered to lie on the table, just before the House proceeded to the election of President.]

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Washington-City, Feb. 9, 1825.

The votes of the electors of president and vice-president of the United States, were this day counted, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives; when it appeared that for president and vice-president of the United States, the votes were, for

Jackson	99 votes
Adams	84 "
Crawford	41 "
Clay	37 "

[For Vice-President, John C. Calhoun had 182 votes—scattering 68 votes.]

It appeared, therefore, that for president there was no choice by the electors; and for the office of vice-president JOHN C. CALHOUN, having a majority of the votes was duly elected: The house of representatives proceeded to arrange itself into states, and at 3 o'clock a balloting took place for president of the United States, which resulted as follows:—

For John Q. Adams	13 votes
Andrew Jackson	7 "
Wm. H. Crawford	4 "

The votes of the several States were given as follows:

For John Quincy Adams. Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana.

For Andrew Jackson. New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, South-Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana.

For William H. Crawford. Delaware, Virginia, North-Carolina, Georgia.

It is generally known, also, what was the division in several of the delegations. In the New-York college, for example, Mr. Adams received 18, Mr. Crawford 14, General Jackson 2 votes. In the Kentucky college, Mr. Adams received 8, General Jackson 4. In Ohio, Mr. Adams received 10, General Jackson 2, Mr. Crawford 2. In the Maryland college, Mr. Adams received 5 out of the 9 votes. In the North Carolina college, Mr. Crawford received 10, General Jackson 2, and Mr. Adams 1 vote. It is probable we may be enabled hereafter to state further particulars of the votes.

[We understand that the vote of Pennsylvania was, 27 for Jackson—and 1 (Mr. Breck) for Adams.]

The account of the election yesterday, may naturally be supposed to have been one of deep excitement. The result was known in the hall as soon as it was ascertained how New-York had voted. The very crowded galleries, however, are separated so completely from the body of the house, and such perfect silence prevailed, that the first idea that a choice had been made was communicated by the report of the tellers that Mr. Adams had received thirteen votes! The effect was electric. Without waiting for the tellers to conclude their report, a few persons in the galleries, by clapping their hands, gave tokens of approbation, and a few scarcely audible hisses were heard, as if in reply to the plaudits. The presentation of the report was arrested, the Speaker ordered the galleries to be cleared, and they were cleared accordingly. This was a deep disappointment to the more than thousand persons who had, many of them patiently, waited from early morn, to witness the august spectacle. It was necessary, however, that the house should exact the respect due, not only to its authority, but to the political rights and personal feelings of its members.

After the galleries were cleared, the report of the tellers was concluded, and the result declared in due form by the Speaker.

[A committee of Congress communicated to the President and Mr. Adams the result of the election for President. The following is]

Mr. Adams's Answer to the Committee.

GENTLEMEN: In receiving this testimonial from the Representatives of the people and States of the Union, I am deeply sensible to the circumstances under which it has been given. All my predecessors in the high station to which the favor of the House now calls me, have been honored with majorities of the electoral voices in their colleges. It has been my fortune to be placed, by the division of sentiment prevailing among our countrymen on this occasion, in competition, friendly and honorable, with three of my fellow-citizens, all justly enjoying, in eminent degrees, the public favor; and of whose worth, talents, and services no one entertains a higher and more respectful sense than myself. The names of two of them were, in the fulfilment of the provisions of the constitution presented to the selection of the House, in concurrence with my own—names closely associated with the glory, of the nation; and one of them further recommended by a larger minority of the primary electoral suffrages than mine.

In this state of things, could my refusal to accept the trust thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form and to express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge; and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination. But the constitution itself has not so disposed of the contingency which would arise in the event of my refusal.

I shall, therefore, repair to the post assigned me by the call of my country, signified through her constitutional organs; oppressed with the magnitude of the task before me, but cheered with the hope of that generous support from my fellow-citizens which, in the vicissitudes of a life devoted to their service, has never failed to sustain me. Confident in the trust that the wisdom of the Legislative Councils will guide and direct me in the path of my official duty, and relying, above all, upon the superintending Providence of that being "in whose hands our breath is, and whose are all our ways."

Gentlemen: I pray you to make acceptable to the House the assurance of my profound gratitude for their confidence; and to accept, yourselves, my thanks for the friendly terms in which you have communicated to me their decision.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, Feb. 10, 1825.

The Legislature of Ohio has adjourned. The School Bill has become a law, (while we, of the old state of Pennsylvania, are talking of repealing our school law—without a trial of its provisions.)

Gen. S. H. Harrison has been elected to the U. S. Senate, in the room of Ethan A. Brown, of Ohio, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March. (In Pennsylvania we have so many great men fit to be Senators, that we cannot make a choice among them.)

At the reception of La Fayette, in the state-house at Harrisburgh, he was seated on the chair occupied by the patriot John Hancock, at the signing of the Declaration of Independence; and in the hall was displayed the first American flag that was unfurled in the British channel.

Meetings have been held at Butler, Mercer, Kittanning, Indiana, Blairsville and New-Alexandria, at all of which resolutions were adopted, urging on the legislature the propriety of immediately commencing the Allegheny and Juniata Canal.

The population of Buffalo, in the state of New-York, is ascertained by a late census to have been doubled in four years. It has 2412 inhabitants. The same ratio of increase is said to have taken place in all the western part of the state contiguous to the canal.

The whole number of convicts confined in the New-York penitentiaries from 1810 to 1823, was 3175; of these, 2343 were pardoned, after short periods, and 98 were convicted of second and third offences. Intercessors for pardons make money.—One instance is mentioned in which the convict gave to his prosecutor fifty dollars to petition for his pardon, which was procured in three days. Two solicitors, in another case, procured a pardon which they would not give up to the convict until he gave them an order for $600 which he had in the hands of the keeper. Another prisoner died a few days before the arrival of his pardon, after spending two or three hundred dollars on lawyers to obtain it.—These facts are disclosed by a committee of the legislature in a report to the house.

Gas Light.—A salt-well, near Sparta, Tennessee, emits, with the salt-water, a gas, which, on being touched by a lighted candle, takes fire, and burns with extraordinary brilliancy. The water is forced, by the gas, through a pipe, to the height of fifty feet from the top of the rock in which the well is sunk; the gas is carried eight feet higher, through a copper pipe, and burns constantly, illuminating the surrounding mountains during the night, in a style which fills the beholder with astonishment and admiration. A person may distinctly see to read the smallest print at the distance of 80 yards from the well.

The Legislature of New York have made an unsuccessful attempt to elect a Senator to represent that state in Congress, in the room of Mr. King. The senate, by a manoeuvre, concerted in Caucus, prevented the taking of a vote in joint meeting.

William Eustis, Governor of Massachusetts, died in Boston, on the 6th inst.—His illness was a fever arising from a severe cold. The Lieut. Governor, Marcus Morton, will perform the duties of Governor until the next election.

Capt. Partridge has published a treatise on dying the wood or ash vat blue, which is highly recommended by practical manufacturers in New-York.

Advices from St. Petersburgh estimate the number of persons who perished in that city and the neighboring places by the late inundations at 30,000!

The pawn-brokers in Dublin have been ordered to furnish to government a list of the prsons who deposit fire-arms with them.

We are happy to learn, from an authentic source, that the British Government has very recently communicated to this Government, through our Minister at London, the interesting information, that government has come to the determination *to recognize the Independence of* MEXICO and BUENOS AYRES, and also of COLOMBIA, reserving a declaration, as to the latter, until the effect of the contest in Peru be more certainly developed; and that this determination will be communicated successively to all the other foreign powers.

Nat. Journal.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle of Monday last.

U. S. Senator.—This day another trial is to be made for the election of a senator of the United States. From the little conversation that takes place upon the subject, we should suppose that the members pretty generally adhere to their former opinions.

Judge Breaking. The committees in the cases of judges Franklin, Chapman and Porter, are proceeding in the examination of witnesses. In judge Franklin's case the testimony is nearly concluded.

On Thursday last a petition was presented, in the House of Representatives, for a inquiry into the official conduct of judge Young, of Greensburgh. Rumor says, in a few days, an investigation will be asked for with regard to the official conduct of judge Baird, of the Washington district.

Each committee that has been appointed consists of seven members, and should two additional committees be raised, before the conclusion of the investigations now in progress, *thirty-five* members of the House will be located in committee rooms.

Board of Commissioners.—On Thursday last, the governor communicated the following letter to the two houses:

Harrisburgh, 9th Feb. 1825.

Sir—Two of the commissioners appointed to explore the routes of certain canals, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the 27th March, 1824, have, I understand, made their report to your excellency. To this report my signature does not appear. When my colleagues brought it to my room, where I was confined by a severe sprain of the ankle, it was proposed by them, to read it in my presence, but being unwilling to sign a paper of so much importance to the interest of the State, unless I had the opportunity of a full and satisfactory examination of its contents, it was carried away by them, without the subscription of my name.

I had, at that time, in my possession a map and profile, already executed and finished by me, and signed by all the commissioners, shewing the heights or elevations of the Allegheny mountain, between the east and west ends of the tunnel. This map and profile with other papers being demanded of me in the name of the board, were accordingly delivered to them.

If my health continues to improve, and time will permit, it is my intention to lay before your Excellency, previous to the adjournment of the legislature, a condensed statement or report of all the proceedings and observations, as far as I was personally engaged, in all the routes.

With great consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

CHARLES TREZIYULNEY.

His Excellency, J. And. Shulze.

On Saturday, a resolution offered by Mr. Middleswarth, was adopted, the effect of which will be to bring this whole matter fully before the Legislature.

The jury in the case of Isaac B. Desha, rendered a verdict of GUILTY, at 10 o'clock, on Monday morning, the 31st ult. Judge Shannon has granted a new trial to the prisoner, on the grounds that there were threats used to intimidate the jury, a letter having been thrown into their room, declaring that they would be burnt in effigy if they did not bring in a verdict against Desha—that the Sheriff remained in the room improperly—and, that the verdict was not warranted by evidence.

Maysville Eagle.

Intercourse with Santa Fe.—We notice in a Nashville paper, an advertisement that a company to be composed of one hundred men, would assemble in the town of Jackson, on the first of April next, "prepared to go out to the city of Santa Fe, on the Rio del Norte, in the province of Texas, for the purpose of selling goods to the inhabitants." *Missouri Repub.*

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Last evening a few minutes before 5 o'clock, the neigborhood of Portland-street, for about half a mile in every direction, was thrown into a state of consternation and alarm, by the explosion of the engine boiler in the works of Messrs. Hindsor, Hyde & Co. machine makers, 65, Major-street by which accident, nearly the whole of that building was blown up, and the windows of almost every house within five hundred yards was totally destroyed. So violent was the shock, that every adjacent inhabitant imagined his own house was falling, and ran into the street for self-preservation. The cry of "fire," which immediately followed, and the tolling of the fire-bell quickly brought an immense multitude to the disastrous spot; which however was shortly dispersed, or driven out of Major-street, by a detachment of the Scotts' Greys, and a *posse* of constables, under Mr. Lavender. Then, amid the shrieks of women at the windows of the adjoining houses, and the groans of the unfortunate sufferers, the work of disentombing commenced, by torch-light.

The following persons were extracted from the ruins:—John Bleas, a smith, between 60 and 70 years of age, formerly a master but latterly in the occupation of striker to his two sons, who worked in the same room with him, and who had, each of them, been casually taken from their labor, at the moment the accident happened, which killed their father. The old man was found by his forge, quite dead, with both thighs broken, and one arm, and the lower part of his face burnt to a cinder. A pair of spectacles remained on his brow uninjured. One of his sons is now lying at home, in a dangerous state: the other son escaped unhurt.

[The list of persons killed and wounded by this shocking accident, amounting to 20 or 30, is continued; several of them had left large families.—Such was the force of the explosion, that it carried pieces of the engine of one cwt. and upwards over several houses.]

Married,

On the evening of the 15th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Herron, Mr. *Nicholas Griffith*, Merchant, to Miss *Rosanna Stewart*, youngest daughter of Robert Stewart, Esq. of this city.

Last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Mr. *William D. Duncan*, merchant, to Miss *Margaret Collins*, daughter of the late Thomas Collins, Esq. both of this city.

On Monday evening, the 14th inst. by the Rev. E. P. Swift, Mr. *Moses Borland*, to Miss *Sarah Taggart*, both of this city.

On Monday, the 10th ult. by the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire, Mr. *Christian Impson*, of Birmingham, to Miss *Eleanor O'Connor*, of Pittsburgh.

On Thursday, the 20th ult. by the Rev. Asa Shinn, Mr. *John M'Kee*, to Miss *Harriet Wendt*, both of Birmingham.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire, Mr. *Thomas Impson*, to Miss *Amelia O'Connor*, both of Birmingham.

At Greensburgh, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Steck, *John F. Barclay, Esq.* to Miss *Isabella Johnston.*

The U. S. Board of Engineers have awarded to John Bruce, of Kentucky, the premium of 1000 dollars for the most approved invention for removing obstructions in the Mississippi river.

Steam Boat News.

DEPARTED.

Feb. 14. S. B. *Mechanic*, for Louisville.
S. B. *William Penn*, do.

Young Men's Western Bible Society.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Young Men's Bible Society, will be held in the new Episcopal Church, on Monday evening next, the 21st inst. at 7 o'clock, when a sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, and a collection taken up for the benefit of said Society. The particular object of the above meeting is to adopt measures to extend the usefulness of the Young Men's Bible Society, and to elect officers for the ensuing year. The young men of the city are particularly invited to attend and become members. By order of the Board

James Gormly,

Rec. Sec. Y. M. W. Bible Society.

February 18—1t.

TO LET,

Two Dwelling Houses

In Fourth near Market street.

Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market Streets.

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.

ALSO, ON GROUND RENT,

TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley.

Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to

H. Holdship.

February 18—tf.

FOR SALE,

A BLACK GIRL, twenty years old, and a BOY, aged eleven years, each having to serve till twenty-eight years old.

Apply at this office.

Feb. 18—3t.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steam Boat Lawrence,

CAPTAIN REARICK,

(Now on her passage from New-Orleans.)

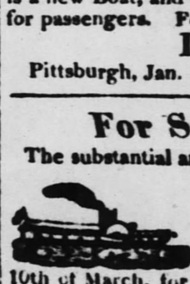
WILL leave this place for Nashville, on or about the 10th of March. The Lawrence is a new Boat, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf.

For Saint Louis.

The substantial and fast running Steam Boat



INDIANA,

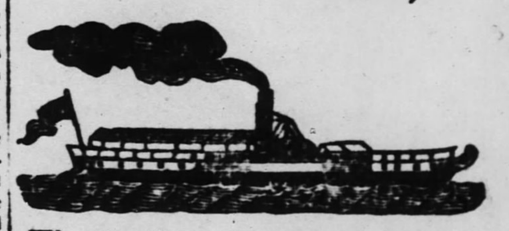
Captain Clark,

WILL leave this place, from the 5th to the 10th of March, for the above port. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

FOR ST. LOUIS,



The fine fast-sailing Steam Boat,

GEN. BROWN,

WILL leave this place about the 10th of March next. For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.

Who will have Boats ready for Nashville, or any other port that freight may offer for.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825.—tf.

TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to rent the premises occupied by Robert Grierson, on the corner of Market St. and the Diamond. Possession given the first of April next.

Lemmon Irwin.

Jan. 7, 1825—tf.

PITTSBURGH

Woollen Machinery Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a Shop for making all kinds of

WOOLLEN MACHINERY,

and hopes, by moderate prices and substantial workmanship, to make it an object with those wanting any thing in his line to give him a call. Orders for

Carding Engines,

Billy & Jenny Spinning Machines,

AND SHEARING MACHINES,

Of any of the different kinds will be gratefully received and executed with care and despatch. Attached is a

PATTERN SHOP,

Where Stove, Grate, Bark-Mill and Bell Patterns may always be had at a short notice.

Fullers are invited to call and examine the new Shearing Machine invented by Mr. M'Cawley, of Greensburgh. This Machine, besides being of a very simple construction, is said to perform double the amount of work in the same time, and at least equally well with any of the others.

John M'Allister,

Corner of Third Street and Cherry Alley.

Jan. 28.—eow3mo.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1825.

☞ Last week's Gazette should have been numbered 20, and this week's 21.

☞ The U. S. Branch Bank, at this place, is now issuing its own notes. Drafts on Philadelphia may be procured at the Branch Bank and Bank of Pittsburgh, at half per cent.

☞ *Post-Office Regulations.*—We learn that instructions have been given, by the Post-Master-General, to the Post-Master at this place, to provide bags and locks, of a new construction, for the letter mail between this city and Philadelphia; and that these bags are only to be opened at those two points. This arrangement, it is expected, will ensure the safe transmission to Philadelphia of all letters intended for that place, the towns in Delaware, New-Jersey, the city of New-York, &c.

John Quincy Adams is now the President elect of the United States. His inauguration is to take place at Washington city, on the 4th of March. If this result be not exactly what a majority of the people wished, it is yet a triumph of the people over the unconstitutional caucus system, and has been arrived at in accordance with the constitution as it stands. That the administration of Mr. Adams may be a prosperous and happy one, must be the wish, as it will be the interest, of every good citizen. Its popularity must depend on his acts and the conduct of his cabinet. His qualifications are second to those of no man in the union.

From the National Intelligencer.

We learn, in respect to the proceedings of the Committee on the Speaker's Communication to the House of Representatives, that Mr. Kremer has declined appearing before the committee, and has addressed to them a paper, of some length, giving the reasons which have influenced him in the course which he has adopted. This communication, we understand, was not received yesterday in season to allow the committee time to consider it before the meeting of the House.

It is understood that Mr. Kremer, in his communication to the committee has protested in very decided terms, against the authority of the House of Representatives, or of their committee of inquiry, to hold him responsible for having written the letter which has been the foundation of this inquiry, and he has also protested against the right of the committee to place him in the attitude of an accuser, and especially upon general charges, not contained in his own letter, but indicated by the Speaker.

[Mr. Kremer, in his letter to the committee, which we have received, says, "I protest most solemnly against the assumption of any jurisdiction, either by the committee or the House of Representatives, that would jeopardize my right to communicate freely to my constituents whatever I may believe necessary for the public good." He intimates his intention to exhibit to his constituents those facts and circumstances which, in his opinion, fully authorize the statements made in his letter. Mr. Kremer's letter to the committee was reported to the House, and ordered to lie on the table, just before the House proceeded to the election of President.]

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Washington-City, Feb. 9, 1825.

The votes of the electors of president and vice-president of the United States, were this day counted, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives; when it appeared that for president and vice-president of the United States, the votes were, for

Jackson	99	votes
Adams	84	"
Crawford	41	"
Clay	37	"

[For Vice-President, John C. Calhoun had 182 votes—scattering 68 votes.]

It appeared, therefore, that for president there was no choice by the electors; and for the office of vice-president JOHN C. CALHOUN, having a majority of the votes was duly elected: The house of representatives proceeded to arrange itself into states, and at 3 o'clock a balloting took place for president of the United States, which resulted as follows:—

For John Q. Adams	13	votes
Andrew Jackson	7	"
Wm. H. Crawford	4	"

The votes of the several States were given as follows:

For John Quincy Adams.
Maine,
New-Hampshire,
Massachusetts,
Rhode-Island,
Connecticut,
Vermont,
New-York,
Maryland,
Ohio,
Kentucky,
Illinois,
Missouri,
Louisiana.

For Andrew Jackson.
New-Jersey,
Pennsylvania,
South-Carolina,
Tennessee,
Alabama,
Mississippi,
Indiana.

For William H. Crawford.
Delaware,
Virginia,
North-Carolina,
Georgia.

It is generally known, also, what was the divisions in several of the delegations. In the New-York college, for example, Mr. Adams received 18, Mr. Crawford 14, General Jackson 2 votes. In the Kentucky college, Mr. Adams received 8, General Jackson 4. In Ohio, Mr. Adams received 10, General Jackson 2, Mr. Crawford 2. In the Maryland college, Mr. Adams received 5 out of the 9 votes. In the North Carolina college, Mr. Crawford received 10, General Jackson 2, and Mr. Adams 1 vote. It is probable we may be enabled hereafter to state further particulars of the votes.

[We understand that the vote of Pennsylvania was, 27 for Jackson—and 1 (Mr. Breck) for Adams.]

The account of the election yesterday, may naturally be supposed to have been one of deep excitement. The result was known in the hall as soon as it was ascertained how New-York had voted. The very crowded galleries, however, are separated so completely from the body of the house, and such perfect silence prevailed, that the first idea that a choice had been made was communicated by the report of the tellers that Mr. Adams had received thirteen votes! The effect was electric. Without waiting for the tellers to conclude their report, a few persons in the galleries, by clapping their hands, gave tokens of approbation, and a few scarcely audible hisses were heard, as if in reply to the plaudits. The presentation of the report was arrested, the Speaker ordered the galleries to be cleared, and they were cleared accordingly. This was a deep disappointment to the more than thousand persons who had, many of them patiently, waited from early morn, to witness the august spectacle. It was necessary, however, that the house should exact the respect due, not only to its authority, but to the political rights and personal feelings of its members.

After the galleries were cleared, the report of the tellers was concluded, and the result declared in due form by the Speaker.

[A committee of Congress communicated to the President and Mr. Adams the result of the election for President. The following is]

Mr. Adams's Answer to the Committee.

GENTLEMEN: In receiving this testimonial from the Representatives of the people and States of the Union, I am deeply sensible to the circumstances under which it has been given. All my predecessors in the high station to which the favor of the House now calls me, have been honored with majorities of the electoral voices in their colleges. It has been my fortune to be placed, by the division of sentiment prevailing among our countrymen on this occasion, in competition, friendly and honorable, with three of my fellow-citizens, all justly enjoying, in eminent degrees, the public favor; and of whose worth, talents, and services no one entertains a higher and more respectful sense than myself. The names of two of them were, in the fulfilment of the provisions of the constitution presented to the selection of the House, in concurrence with my own—names closely associated with the glory, of the nation: and one of them further recommended by a larger minority of the primary electoral suffrages than mine.

In this state of things, could my refusal to accept the trust thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form and to express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge; and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination. But the constitution itself has not so disposed of the contingency which would arise in the event of my refusal.

I shall, therefore, repair to the post assigned me by the call of my country, signified through her constitutional organs; oppressed with the magnitude of the task before me, but cheered with the hope of that generous support from my fellow-citizens which, in the vicissitudes of a life devoted to their service, has never failed to sustain me. Confident in the trust that the wisdom of the Legislative Councils will guide and direct me in the path of my official duty, and relying, above all, upon the superintending Providence of that being "in whose hands our breath is, and whose are all our ways."

Gentlemen: I pray you to make acceptable to the House the assurance of my profound gratitude for their confidence; and to accept, yourselves, my thanks for the friendly terms in which you have communicated to me their decision.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, Feb. 10, 1825.

The Legislature of Ohio has adjourned. The School Bill has become a law, (while we, of the old state of Pennsylvania, are talking of repealing our school law—without a trial of its provisions.)

Gen. S. H. Harrison has been elected to the U. S. Senate, in the room of Ethan A. Brown, of Ohio, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March. (In Pennsylvania we have so many great men fit to be Senators, that we cannot make a choice among them.)

At the reception of La Fayette, in the state-house at Harrisburgh, he was seated on the chair occupied by the patriot John Hancock, at the signing of the Declaration of Independence; and in the hall was displayed the first American flag that was unfurled in the British channel.

Meetings have been held at Butler, Mercer, Kittanning, Indiana, Blairsville and New-Alexandria, at all of which resolutions were adopted, urging on the legislature the propriety of immediately commencing the Allegheny and Juniata Canal.

The population of Buffalo, in the state of New-York, is ascertained by a late census to have been doubled in four years. It has 2412 inhabitants. The same ratio of increase is said to have taken place in all the western part of the state contiguous to the canal.

The whole number of convicts confined in the New-York penitentiaries from 1810 to 1823, was 3175; of these, 2343 were pardoned, after short periods, and 98 were convicted of second and third offences. Intercessors for pardons make money.—One instance is mentioned in which the convict gave to his prosecutor fifty dollars to petition for his pardon, which was procured in three days. Two solicitors, in another case, procured a pardon which they would not give up to the convict until he gave them an order for $600 which he had in the hands of the keeper. Another prisoner died a few days before the arrival of his pardon, after spending two or three hundred dollars on lawyers to obtain it.—These facts are disclosed by a committee of the legislature in a report to the house.

Gas Light.—A salt-well, near Sparta, Tennessee, emits, with the salt-water, a gas, which, on being touched by a lighted candle, takes fire, and burns with extraordinary brilliancy. The water is forced, by the gas, through a pipe, to the height of fifty feet from the top of the rock in which the well is sunk; the gas is carried eight feet higher, through a copper pipe, and burns constantly, illuminating the surrounding mountains during the night, in a style which fills the beholder with astonishment and admiration. A person may distinctly see to read the smallest print at the distance of 80 yards from the well.

The Legislature of New York have made an unsuccessful attempt to elect a Senator to represent that state in Congress, in the room of Mr. King. The senate, by a manoeuvre, concerted in Caucus, prevented the taking of a vote in joint meeting.

William Eustis, Governor of Massasetts, died in Boston, on the 6th inst.—His illness was a fever arising from a severe cold. The Lieut. Governor, Marcus Morton, will perform the duties of Governor until the next election.

Capt. Partridge has published a treatise on dying the wood or ash vat blue, which is highly recommended by practical manufacturers in New-York.

Advices from St. Petersburgh estimate the number of persons who perished in that city and the neighboring places by the late inundations at 30,000!

The pawn-brokers in Dublin have been ordered to furnish to government a list of the prsons who deposit fire-arms with them.

We are happy to learn, from an authentic source, that the British Government has very recently communicated to this Government, through our Minister at London, the interesting information, that government has come to the determination *to recognize the Independence of* MEXICO and BUENOS AYRES, and also of COLOMBIA, reserving a declaration, as to the latter, until the effect of the contest in Peru be more certainly developed; and that this determination will be communicated successively to all the other foreign powers.

Nat. Journal.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle of Monday last.

U. S. Senator.—This day another trial is to be made for the election of a senator of the United States. From the little conversation that takes place upon the subject, we should suppose that the members pretty generally adhere to their former opinions.

Judge Breaking. The committees in the cases of judges Franklin, Chapman and Porter, are proceeding in the examination of witnesses. In judge Franklin's case the testimony is nearly concluded.

On Thursday last a petition was presented, in the House of Representatives, for a inquiry into the official conduct of judge Young, of Greensburgh. Rumor says, in a few days, an investigation will be asked for with regard to the official conduct of judge Baird, of the Washington district.

Each committee that has been appointed consists of seven members, and should two additional committees be raised, before the conclusion of the investigations now in progress, *thirty-five* members of the House will be located in committee rooms.

Board of Commissioners.—On Thursday last, the governor communicated the following letter to the two houses:

Harrisburgh, 9th Feb. 1825.

Sir—Two of the commissioners appointed to explore the routes of certain canals, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the 27th March, 1824, have, I understand, made their report to your excellency. To this report my signature does not appear. When my colleagues brought it to my room, where I was confined by a severe sprain of the ankle, it was proposed by them, to read it in my presence, but being unwilling to sign a paper of so much importance to the interest of the State, unless I had the opportunity of a full and satisfactory examination of its contents, it was carried away by them, without the subscription of my name.

I had, at that time, in my possession a map and profile, already executed and finished by me, and signed by all the commissioners, shewing the heights or elevations of the Allegheny mountain, between the east and west ends of the tunnel. This map and profile with other papers being demanded of me in the name of the board, were accordingly delivered to them.

If my health continues to improve, and time will permit, it is my intention to lay before your Excellency, previous to the adjournment of the legislature, a condensed statement or report of all the proceedings and observations, as far as I was personally engaged, in all the routes.

With great consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

CHARLES TREZIYULNEY.

His Excellency, J. And. Shulze.

On Saturday, a resolution offered by Mr. Middleswarth, was adopted, the effect of which will be to bring this whole matter fully before the Legislature.

The jury in the case of Isaac B. Desha, rendered a verdict of GUILTY, at 10 o'clock, on Monday morning, the 31st ult. Judge Shannon has granted a new trial to the prisoner, on the grounds that there were threats used to intimidate the jury, a letter having been thrown into their room, declaring that they would be burnt in effigy if they did not bring in a verdict against Desha—that the Sheriff remained in the room improperly—and, that the verdict was not warranted by evidence.

Maysville Eagle.

Intercourse with Santa Fe.—We notice in a Nashville paper, an advertisement that a company to be composed of one hundred men, would assemble in the town of Jackson, on the first of April next, "prepared to go out to the city of Santa Fe, on the Rio del Norte, in the province of Texas, for the purpose of selling goods to the inhabitants." *Missouri Repub.*

To Capitalists.—There is not, perhaps, in the whole State of Pennsylvania, a place more suitable for the establishment of manufactories requiring water power, than Chambersburgh, and its immediate neighborhood; nor one where a more general disposition prevails among the citizens to afford every facility and encouragement to their erection, especially of a woollen manufactory. Within the borough, are at present, an extensive grist-mill, a paper-mill, a cotton factory, two fulling-mills, an oil-mill and two carding machines, all of which have plenty of water; and within the distance of 3 or 4 miles of town are about ten grist-mills, a paper-mill, a powder-mill, an oil-mill, sundry fulling and saw-mills, and several unimproved seats for water works. Individuals or companies, inclined to erect any kind of manufactories requiring water power, would do well to visit this country—as real property here is now nearly as low as it was thirty years ago.

Chambersburgh Repository.

Indiana.—William Hendricks, the present governor, has been elected to the Senate of the United States, in the place of William Taylor, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next.

From Snowden's National Advocate.

Road to Mexico.—The bill authorizing a public road from the confines of Missouri to Mexico, having now passed the Senate, it may be a moment of some interest to pause upon this act of the national legislature, and cast our eyes backwards over the surface of the country as it appeared twenty years since in comparison with what it does at the present time. In the time of Jefferson, Congress deliberated on a public road from Georgia to New-Orleans. The interval between those two places was considered then to be in the same state of wild nature, as the line from Missouri to Rio de la Norte is now. But twenty years have, in some measure, peopled the wilderness, taught the rude Indian the art of civilized life, and shut out from the bosom of the Union, solitude, gloom and savage nature. A few years ago it was impassible between Georgia and Alabama, and between the Alabama and the mouth of the Mississippi. Now, the traveller in such a journey, can roll up to the mansion of a native Indian, sit down to a neat table, set by the hand of a Cherokee, and after dinner, smoke his cigar or read the National Intelligencer, where formerly the art of scalping might have been taught by the father of the very host. This is a matter of fact, not a picture of the imagination. In the highway from Augusta in Georgia, to Alabama and thence to New Orleans, Inns on the road side are kept by the native Indians of those parts of the Union. The traveller will find a kitchen, a parlour, a reading room, and a small library, as well as on the bank of the Hudson or the Susquehannah. The activity of our countrymen not only civilizes the wild forest, but polishes the rough adamant of an Indian soul.

Another twenty years will produce a greater alteration on the country between Missouri and Mexico, than the same lapse of time has done on Georgia, Alabama, and the contiguous countries. Civilization travels on this side of the Atlantic, at the rate of an increasing ratio. The Indian of those solitary wildernesses will gradually see the utility of locating himself in the highway which joins the waves of the Missouri with those of the Norte. It is in this manner that commerce benefits all those with whom it comes in contact. The plough will supercede the use of the tomahawk, and a neat cottage will rise up over the ruins of the wigwam. The caravan of merchandise which will trade through the line of communication, the spirit of liberty will attend. Our canals and our roads are but so many medii of communication for this benign feeling to circulate through the continent of the west. It courses its way through every section of our own Union, and after pushing on to the very extremity of the republic, seeks in neighboring nations a channel for further circulation. It is impossible to enumerate all the advantages which such public works as this is, will eventually produce to our citizens.

Explosion of a Steam-Boiler at Manchester.

Last evening a few minutes before 5 o'clock, the neigborhood of Portland-street, for about half a mile in every direction, was thrown into a state of consternation and alarm, by the explosion of the engine boiler in the works of Messrs. Hindsor, Hyde & Co. machine makers, 65, Major-street by which accident, nearly the whole of that building was blown up, and the windows of almost every house within five hundred yards was totally destroyed. So violent was the shock, that every adjacent inhabitant imagined his own house was falling, and ran into the street for self-preservation. The cry of "fire," which immediately followed, and the tolling of the fire-bell quickly brought an immense multitude to the disastrous spot; which however was shortly dispersed, or driven out of Major street, by a detachment of the Scotts' Greys, and a *posse* of constables, under Mr. Lavender. Then, amid the shrieks of women at the windows of the adjoining houses, and the groans of the unfortunate sufferers, the work of disentombing commenced, by torch light.

The following persons were extracted from the ruins:—John Bleas, a smith, between 60 and 70 years of age, formerly a master but latterly in the occupation of striker to his two sons, who worked in the same room with him, and who had, each of them, been casually taken from their labor, at the moment the accident happened, which killed their father. The old man was found by his forge, quite dead, with both thighs broken, and one arm, and the lower part of his face burnt to a cinder. A pair of spectacles remained on his brow uninjured. One of his sons is now lying at home, in a dangerous state: the other son escaped unhurt.

[The list of persons killed and wounded by this shocking accident, amounting to 20 or 30, is continued; several of them had left large families.—Such was the force of the explosion, that it carried pieces of the engine of one cwt. and upwards over several houses.]

Married,

On the evening of the 15th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Herron, Mr. *Nicholas Griffith*, Merchant, to Miss *Rosanna Stewart*, youngest daughter of Robert Stewart, Esq. of this city.

Last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Mr. *William D. Duncan*, merchant, to Miss *Margaret Collins*, daughter of the late Thomas Collins, Esq. both of this city.

On Monday evening, the 14th inst. by the Rev. E. P. Swift, Mr. *Moses Borland*, to Miss *Sarah Taggart*, both of this city.

On Monday, the 10th ult. by the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire, Mr. *Christian Impson*, of Birmingham, to Miss *Eleanor O'Connor*, of Pittsburgh.

On Thursday, the 20th ult. by the Rev. Asa Shinn, Mr. *John M'Kee*, to Miss *Harriet Wendt*, both of Birmingham.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire, Mr. *Thomas Impson*, to Miss *Amelia O'Connor*, both of Birmingham.

At Greensburgh, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Steck, *John Y. Barclay, Esq.* to Miss *Isabella Johnston*.

The U. S. Board of Engineers have awarded to John Bruce, of Kentucky, the premium of 1000 dollars for the most approved invention for removing obstructions in the Mississippi river.

Steam Boat News.

DEPARTED.

Feb. 14. S. B. *Mechanic*, for Louisville.
S. B. *William Penn*, do.

Young Men's Western Bible Society.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Young Men's Bible Society, will be held in the new Episcopal Church, on Monday evening next, the 21st inst. at 7 o'clock, when a sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, and a collection taken up for the benefit of said Society. The particular object of the above meeting is to adopt measures to extend the usefulness of the Young Men's Bible Society, and to elect officers for the ensuing year. The young men of the city are particularly invited to attend and become members. By order of the Board

James Gormly,

Rec. Sec. Y. M. W. Bible Society.

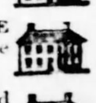
February 18—1t.

TO LET,

Two Dwelling Houses

In Fourth near Market street.

Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market Streets.



A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.

ALSO, ON GROUND RENT,

TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley.

Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to

H. Holdship.

February 18—tf.

FOR SALE,

A BLACK GIRL, twenty years old, and a BOY, aged eleven years, each having to serve till twenty-eight years old.

Apply at this office.

Feb. 18—3t.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steam Boat Lawrence,

CAPTAIN REARICK,

(Now on her passage from New Orleans.)

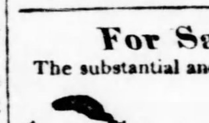
WILL leave this place for Nashville, on or about the 10th of March. The Lawrence is a new Boat, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf.

For Saint Louis.

The substantial and fast running Steam Boat



INDIANA,

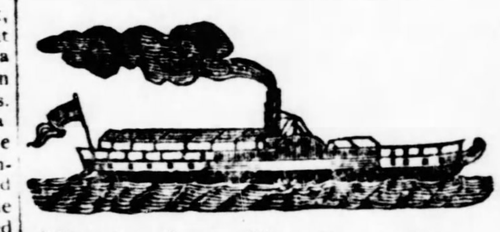
Captain Clark,

WILL leave this place, from the 5th to the 10th of March, for the above port. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

FOR ST. LOUIS,



The fine fast-sailing Steam Boat,

GEN. BROWN,

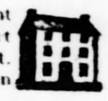
WILL leave this place about the 10th of March next. For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.

Who will have Boats ready for Nashville, or any other port that freight may offer for.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825.—tf.

TO LET.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers to rent the premises occupied by Robert Grierson, on the corner of Market St. and the Diamond. Possession given the first of April next.

Lenmon Irwin.

Jan. 7, 1825—tf.

PITTSBURGH

Woolen Machinery Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a Shop for making all kinds of

WOOLLEN MACHINERY,

and hopes, by moderate prices and substantial workmanship, to make it an object with those wanting any thing in his line to give him a call. Orders for

Carding Engines,

Billy & Jenny Spinning Machines,

AND SHEARING MACHINES,

Of any of the different kinds will be gratefully received and executed with care and despatch. Attached is a

PATTERN SHOP,

Where Stove, Grate, Bark-Mill and Bell Patterns may always be had at a short notice.

Fullers are invited to call and examine the new Shearing Machine invented by Mr. M'Cawley, of Greensburgh. This Machine, besides being of a very simple construction, is said to perform double the amount of work in the same time, and at least equally well with any of the others.

John M'Allister,

Corner of Third Street and Cherry Alley.

Jan. 28.—eow3mo.

Poetry.

LINES, BY LORD BYRON.

I would I were a careless child,
Still dwelling in my Highland cave,
Or roving through the dusky wild,
Or bounding o'er the dark blue wave.
The cumbrous pomp of Saxon pride
Accords not with the free-born soul
That loves the mountain's craggy side,
And seeks the rocks where billows roll.

Fortune, take back these cultur'd lands,
Take back this name of splendid sound!
I hate the tumult of servile hands—
I hate the slaves that cringe around.
Place me along the rocks I love,
Which sound to Ocean's wildest roar!
I ask but this—again to rove
Thro' scenes my youth had known before.

Few are my years, and yet I feel
This world was ne'er design'd for me:
Ah! why do dark'ning shades conceal
The hour when man must cease to be?

THE DECISION OF THE FLOWER.

"'Tis a history,
Handed from ages down; a nurse's tales."
Southey's Thalaba.

There is a flower, a purple flower,
Sown by the wind, nursed by the shower,
O'er which love has breath'd a power and spell,
The truth of whispering hope to tell.
Lightly the maiden's cheek has prest
The pillow of her dreaming rest,
Yet a crimson blush is over it spread
As her lover's lip had lighted its red.
Yes, deep before her eyes has brought
The image of her waking thought,—
That one thought hidden from all the world,
Like the last sweet hue in the rose-bud curl'd.
The dew is yet on the grass and leaves,
The silver veil which the morning weaves
To throw o'er roses, those brides which the sun
Must woo and win ere the day be done.
She braided back her beautiful hair,
O'er a brow like Italian marble fair.
She is gone to the fields where the corn upreara,
Like an eastern army, its golden spears.
The lark flew up as she passed along,
And pour'd from a cloud his sunny song;
And many bright insects were on the wing,
Or lay on the blossoms glistening;
And with scarlet poppies around like a bower,
Found the maiden her mystic flower.
Now, gentle flower, I pray thee tell
If my lover loves me, and loves me well.
So may the fall of the morning dew
Keep the sun from fading thy tender blue.
Now I number the leaves for my lot,
He loves me, he loves me, he loves me not,
He loves me—yes, thou last leaf, yes,
I'll pluck thee not, for that last sweet guess!
"He loves me." "Yes," a dear voice sigh'd—
And her lover stands by Margaret's side.

L. E. L.

The fast running Steam Boat,

MECHANIC,

CAPTAIN W. HALL,

WILL leave here for Louisville and intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of the river. Shippers or passengers may apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, February 11—tf

The new, fast running and substantial Steam Boat,

FRIENDSHIP,

Captain Wm. Hubert,

WILL leave this port on or about the 15th of March next, and will take freight to any port on the Mississippi, Ohio, or Cumberland rivers, for which a sufficient quantity may offer.

For further particulars, having superior accommodations for passengers, apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, February 11—tf

TO RENT,

From the 1st of April next,

THE WAREHOUSE at present occupied by Davis & Hanson, as an Auction Store. Apply to

Allen & Grant,

Who have For Sale,

100 boxes TIN PLATES.

Twenty-Five Bales

COTTON,

NEW CROP.

Forty Casks Refined

SALTPETRE.

300 Boxes WINDOW GLASS.
40 do. BOTTLES, *assorted*
3000lbs. *SHOT*, assorted numbers.
Writing, Printing, Wrapping & Tea

PAPER,

A constant supply from the Sewickly Grove Mill.

For Nashville.

The Steam Boat Pittsburgh,

CAPTAIN WALKER,

Expected from New-Orleans, with a cargo of Sugar, &c. for the Subscribers, will load for the above port.

For Saint Louis.

The Steam Boat Phœnix,

CAPT. BECKWITH,

Expected from New-Orleans, and will load as above.

Allen & Grant.

Feb. 4, 1825.—tf.

For Rent,

A BRASS-FOUNDRY,—Shop, Tools and Patterns,—on moderate terms. Inquire of the subscriber.

ALSO,

A large Brick WAREHOUSE, situate in Front, near Market street.

Geo. Miltenberger.

February 11, 1825.

GEORGE FARIS & CO.

Will pay cash for 60 barrels GOOD WHISKEY.

February 4, 1825—3t.

GRAPE PLANTS.

A GENTLEMAN well acquainted with the culture of the Grape in Europe, has just brought out from the neighborhood of the Rhine, a selection consisting of a great number of plants of five different kinds of the choicest

WINE GRAPES.

Gentlemen who wish to cultivate any of this delicious fruit, will be instructed in the mode of culture, and supplied with plants at the rate of 25 cents each, or 37½ cents if planted by the advertiser in the best manner.

Inquire at this Office.

MONTHLY CLOVER.

The same Gentleman has for sale a quantity of the MONTHLY CLOVER SEED. This seed is usually sown in the beginning of March, and the Clover frequently grows to the height of three feet in the month of May. It may be cut monthly. Apply as above.

Feb. 4.—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FIFTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Will positively be drawn on the 9th of March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight numbers to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$30,000	is	$30.000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
2	"	2,128	is	4,256
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,000
52	"	100	is	5,200
104	"	50	is	5,200
1300	"	16	is	20,800
10608	"	8	is	84,864
12,120	Prizes.			$205,820
22,100	Blanks.			

TICKETS $7.

Halves $3 50 | *Quarters* $1 75

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Street

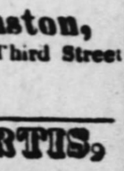
PITTSBURGH.

January 14, 1825.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Ware house, corner of Third and Wood streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,



Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, DyeStuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Receipts & Expenditures,

in the Treasury of Allegheny County, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1824, both days included.

RECEIPTS.	Dolls.	Cts.
Balance in the treasury on the 31st December, 1823	3292	68
Received from collectors of the city of Pittsburgh, for 1823 and '24	3620	87
Ditto collectors of Pitt township, for 1820, '21, '22, '23 and '24	1204	92
Ditto collectors of Wilkins, for 1823 and '24	448	38
Ditto collectors of Plum, for 1823 and '24	817	69
Ditto collectors of Versailles, for 1819, '21, '22, '23 and '24	563	39
Ditto collectors of Elizabeth, for 1818, '21, '22, '23 and '24	1288	68
Ditto collectors of Mifflin, for 1822, '23 and '24	1089	94
Ditto collectors of St. Clair, for 1822, '23 and '24	1618	02
Ditto collectors of Robinson, for 1821, '22, '23 and 24	1073	24
Ditto collectors of Fayette, for 1823 and '24	1106	15
Ditto collectors of Findlay, for 1823 and '24	370	00
Ditto collectors of Moon, for 1823 and '24	220	85
Ditto collectors of Ohio, for 1822, '23 and '24	359	12
Ditto collectors of Ross, for 1821, '22, '23 and '24	660	74
Ditto collectors of Pine, for 1821 and '24	215	00
Ditto collectors of Deer, for 1822, '23 and '24	283	38
Ditto collectors of Indiana, for 1822, '23 and '24	357	77½
Ditto of Wm. Robinson, on account of judgment vs. John Wilkins's Executors	716	00
Ditto of David M'Kelvy and John Patterson, for rent of a house. late the property of Geo. Robinson, dec.	102	00
Ditto for premium on $700	7	50
Ditto of James Scott, in part of the purchase money for the west half of Lot No. 199, in the city of Pittsburgh	300	00
Ditto of Silas Engles, Clerk of Mayor's Court, fine and verdict in the case of the State vs. J. W. Biddle	24	00
Ditto of John Irwin, fine for refusing to serve as collector of Ross township for 1824	20	00
Ditto of A. Calhoun, Jno. Donnelly, J. Smith and Jos. Carline, for costs in criminal cases	28	51½
Ditto for county and road taxes on unseated lands	591	78
Ditto of E. Wright, for a jury verdict	4	00
Ditto of sundry owners of unseated property, for redemption of lands and lots of ground sold for taxes	16	84½
Ditto of William Armstrong, refunding taxes and costs	4	51½
Amount refunded by Wm. Blair, Esq. Treasurer, for a balance paid by him to Henry Hultz, on an order for road taxes on unseated lands, the said taxes not having been received	13	57
	$20,626	55

EXPENDITURES.	Dolls.	Cts.
Paid Grand and Traverse Jurors, for County and City Courts	2827	18
Expenses of holding General Elections and Elections for Electors,	655	65
William Woods, Com. from 3d Dec. 1823 to 25th Dec. 1824,	322	50
John Wilson, Com. from 24th Dec. 1823 to 25th Dec. 1824,	316	50
David Coon, Com. from 27th Nov. 1823 to 11th Dec. 1824,	214	25
John Patterson, for his services as Clerk to Commissioners,	450	00
Clerk of Quarter Sessions, for his fees,	85	52
Clerk of the Mayor's Court, for his fees,	102	83
Attorney General's fees in criminal cases,	500	50
Witnesses' fees in criminal cases	475	95
Justices and Aldermen's fees in criminal cases,	254	56
Constables, for their services attending courts,	151	99
For Jail fees and allowance to prisoners,	832	38
For fuel for Jail, Court house and Commissioners' office,	142	41
For Smith work for Jail, &c.	85	32
For keeping convicts in the Philadelphia prison,	746	77
Aldermen, for their services attending Mayor's Court,	62	40
Physicians, for attending prisoners in Jail,	17	00
For conveying convicts to Philadelphia,	546	19
John Young, crier of the Supreme Court,	25	87
John Christy, for ringing the Bell and attending on Courts,	100	00
John Young, crier of county courts,	87	75
For apprehending Daniel Paul, a horse thief,	20	00
For repairs to Jail, Court house, &c.	72	07
Expenses of teaching poor children,	911	46
Coroner's and Jurors' fees for holding inquisitions,	148	62
Assessors for their services	467	75
County Auditors for settling accounts for 1823,	48	00
For building public bridges	2749	12
Viewers of public roads and bridges,	159	84
For taxes and costs refunded,	49	09
For road taxes on unseated lands,	324	40
For publishing receipts and expenditures and for other printing,	105	25
William Leeky, Esq. in part for lot of ground for jail,	5116	99
Amount appropriated by law for use of the society for the promotion of Agriculture and domestic manufactures, for 1824,	150	00
On account of dividing Ohio township,	9	00
Pennsylvania Hose Company,	50	00
Stationary for commissioners' office, assessors, and elections,	3	38
Prothonotary, for his fees,	9	16
For Counsel's and Attorney's fees,	118	02
William Blair, Treasurer, one year's salary,	250	00
For counterfeit money, in the hands of treasurer,	20	00
For contingent expenses,	42	71
Sundry persons for redemption of unseated lands, and lots of ground purchased at treasurer's sales	20	56
Henry Hultz, balance of an order for road taxes,	13	57
Balance in the Treasury on the 31st Dec. 1824, including uncurrent money, turnpike certificates, &c.	732	74
	$20,626	55

Amount of taxes laid on the several townships for 1824.

	Dolls.	Cts.
City of Pittsburgh	5004	65
Pitt township	884	15
Wilkins township	602	29
Plum township	616	63
Versailles township	385	93¾
Elizabeth township	965	52½
Mifflin township	1137	05
St. Clair township	1570	68½
Robinson township	510	11
Fayette township	831	22½
Findlay township	337	41
Moon township	291	64
Ohio township	421	35
Ross township	710	70
Pine township	252	08½
Deer township	335	28
Indiana township	327	13½
	$15,183	85

Amount paid and due by the several collectors for 1824.

			Amt. paid	Amt. due.
			Dolls. Cts	Dolls. Cts.
Christopher Magee,	Collector	of Pittsburgh,	3369 19	1635 46
Casper Negley,	do.	of Pitt,	673 38	210 77
Charles Johnston,	do.	of Wilkins,	216 00	586 29
William M'Junkin,	do.	of Plum,	474 80	141 83
Samuel Fleming,	do.	of Versailles,	115 00	270 93½
Aaron Applegate,	do.	of Elizabeth,	551 85½	413 66½
William Carrel,	do.	of Mifflin,	653 08	483 97
John Henry,	do.	of St. Clair,	688 09	882 59½
Samuel Glass,	do.	of Robinson,	415 00	95 11
Joseph Johnston,	do.	of Fayette,	665 81½	175 41
James Stewart, Jr.	do.	of Findlay,	280 00	57 41
George Morrison,	do.	of Moon,	191 05	100 59
John Taylor,	do.	of Ohio,	295 82	125 53
George Cooper,	do.	of Ross,	482 01	228 69
James Sample, Jr.	do.	of Pine,	168 08½	84 04
Robert Anderson,	do.	of Deer,	143 06	192 22
Matthew Crawford,	do.	of Indiana,	256 02	71 11½
Amount paid,			$9628 21½	5555 63½
Amount due, including Commission,			5555 63½	
			$15183 85	

Outstanding Debts due the County of Allegheny.

			Dolls.	Cts.
By collectors for the year 1824, as above stated,			5555	63½
Andrew Fife, collector of Elizabeth township for 1818,			14	46½
William Robinson, Jr.	Ross,	1819,	167	95
William Marshall,	Indiana,	1819,	36	10½
John Wilson,	Pitt,	1820,	37	95
William Vankirk,	Elizabeth,	1820,	525	71½
William Brown,	Robinson,	1821,	3	49½
John M'Cord,	Pine,	1821,	6	96½
James Ross,	Pitt,	1821,	715	33
Larkin Stinchcomb,	Versailles,	1822,	3	97½
Gabriel Peterson,	Mifflin,	1822,	347	67½
George Ferree,	Pitt,	1823,	127	62
Thomas Warren,	Elizabeth,	1823,	235	87½
William Wilson,	Mifflin,	1823,	69	86½
John Taylor,	Fayette,	1823,	161	83½
Jas. Thornburgh, Esq.	Findlay,	1823,	164	52½
John Clark,	Ohio,	1823,	24	01½
Daniel Howe,	Deer,	1823,	40	51½
Amount due from collectors carried forward,			$9239	44

	Dolls.	Cts.
Brought forward	8239	44
Balance due from the Estate of John Wilkins, a former Treasurer, besides interest	1443	75
Amount due from the estate of Robert Graham, a former Treasurer, and his sureties, besides interest	3911	68½
By L. Stewart Esq. sheriff, for balance of Casper Reel's Duplicate as collector of Ross township for 1822	142	09
L. Stewart, Esq. sheriff, for verdicts in the court of Common Pleas and in criminal courts for 1824	264	00
L. Stewart, Esq. sheriff, for fines in the court of Quarter Sessions and in Mayor's courts for 1824	71	00
By David M'Kelvey balance of rent due the 1st of April 1824	12	70
By William Stewart collector of the city of Pittsburgh for 1823 for moneys by him received from Richard Bowen and others on account of errors in the assessment for that year	29	10
	14,113	76

GIVEN under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, at the City of Pittsburgh, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1825.

WILL. WOODS,
DAVID COON,
JOHN WILSON,
} Commissioners of Allegheny county.

Attest—JOHN PATTERSON, Clerk.

STORAGE

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to that spacious building, (*No. 85, North Main Street, St. Louis,*) lately owned and occupied by Christian Wilt & Co. and that they have also taken the house formerly owned and occupied by said Wilt & Co. as a White and Red Lead Factory: this house is adjoining the other, and extends to the bank of the river, has been lately repaired and is now well calculated for the reception and storing of Goods of every kind, by which the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the want of sufficient Warehouses, (and which has, for some time past, prevented them from seeking Commission Business,) are completely removed; they therefore solicit a renewal of Consignments of all articles except Dry Goods and Hardware, of which they will constantly have on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on their own account, a general assortment, which they feel assured will greatly facilitate the sale of such articles as may be consigned to them. From their long residence in this city, their general acquaintance with country merchants and dealers in this place, the number and experience of assistants employed by them, and their intention to use every honest exertion to promote the interest of those who may confide business to them, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all reasonable consignors: Suffice it to say, they refer the public to all persons who have heretofore had transactions of business with them.

Scott & Rule.

St. Louis, January, 1825.—[28—3m.]

P S. In order to prevent delays in forwarding Goods consigned to us to be re-shipped to Franklin or elsewhere on the Missouri River, we have provided and will constantly have first rate Keel Boats and careful captains or patroons, well acquainted with the navigation of that river, which will enable us to despatch the Goods with very little delay. We have also made arrangements for the quick despatch of Goods to be forwarded to any point on the Mississippi River. S. & R.

A Dividend

OF Five per cent. on the capital stock of the PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION, for the last six months, was declared by the Board of Managers, on the 31st ult., and passed to the credit of the Stockholders, respectively, on the books of the Association.

George Cochran, Agent.

Pittsburgh, February 4, 1825.—3

Subscription for Stock.

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the Board of Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, Books will be opened on Monday, the 14th of February, 1825, for subscription to the capital stock of said Association, and kept open during hours of business, at their Warehouse, until two hundred shares shall be subscribed.

GEORGE COCHRAN, *Agent.*

Extract from the "Act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association"

"PROVIDED, That a share shall always be $25, and payable in gold and silver, or such Domestic Manufactured Articles as each subscriber is actually engaged in fabricating: and that no person shall be permitted to subscribe to the capital stock, but such as are actually engaged in the business of Domestic Manufactures."

February 11.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Perry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

E. MERRITT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends remaining in this place for a short time, and has taken lodgings at Mr. *Denniston's Hotel*, in Market street, where he will perform all operations of the Teeth with the greatest ease. He flatters himself, from his experience, that the most sanguine expectations of his employers will not be disappointed.

N. B. Applicants waited upon at their dwellings, if more agreeable.

Jan. 7, 1825.—tf.

TO LET,

And possession given the first day of April next,

THE HOUSE at present occupied as the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, situate in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

For terms apply to JOHN SCULL, or either of the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 tf

Poetry.

LINES, BY LORD BYRON.

I would I were a careless child,
Still dwelling in my Highland cave,
Or roving through the dusky wild,
Or bounding o'er the dark blue wave.
The cumbrous pomp of Saxon pride
Accords not with the free-born soul
That loves the mountain's craggy side,
And seeks the rocks where billows roll.

Fortune, take back these cultur'd lands,
Take back this name of splendid sound:
I hate the touch of servile hands—
I hate the slaves that cringe around.
Place me along the rocks I love,
Which sound to Ocean's wildest roar:
I ask but this—again to rove
Thro' scenes my youth had known before.

Few are my years, and yet I feel
This world was ne'er design'd for me:
Ah! why do dark'ning shades conceal
The hour when man must cease to be?

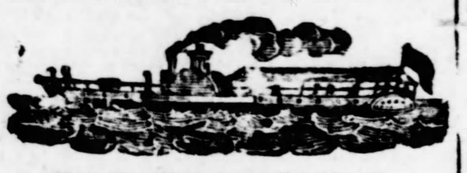
THE DECISION OF THE FLOWER.

"'Tis a history,
Handed from ages down; a nurse's tales."
Southey's Thalaba.

There is a flower, a purple flower,
Sown by the wind, nursed by the shower,
O'er which love has breath'd a power and spell,
The truth of whispering hope to tell.
Lightly the maiden's cheek has prest
The pillow of her dreaming rest,
Yet a crimson blush is over it spread
As her lover's lip had lighted its red.
Yes, sleep before her eyes has brought
The image of her waking thought,—
That one thought hidden from all the world,
Like the last sweet hue in the rose-bud curl'd.
The dew is yet on the grass and leaves,
The silver veil which the morning weaves
To throw o'er roses, those brides which the sun
Must woo and win ere the day be done.
She braided back her beautiful hair,
O'er a brow like Italian marble fair.
She is gone to the fields where the corn uprears,
Like an eastern army, its golden spears.
The lark flew up as she passed along,
And pour'd from a cloud his sunny song;
And many bright insects were on the wing,
Or lay on the blossoms glistening;
And with scarlet poppies around like a bower,
Found the maiden her mystic flower.
Now, gentle flower, I pray thee tell
If my lover loves me, and loves me well.
So may the fall of the morning dew
Keep the sun from fading thy tender blue.
Now I number the leaves for my lot,
He loves not, he loves me, he loves me not,
He loves me—yes, thou last leaf, yes,
I'll pluck thee not, for that last sweet guess!
"He loves me." "Yes," a dear voice sigh'd:—
And her lover stands by Margaret's side.

L. E. L.

The fast running Steam Boat,



MECHANIC,

CAPTAIN W. HALL,

WILL leave here for Louisville and intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of the river. Shippers or passengers may apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh. February 11—tf

The new, fast running and substantial Steam Boat,

FRIENDSHIP,

Captain Wm. Hubert,

WILL leave this port on or about the 15th of March next, and will take freight to any port on the Mississippi, Ohio, or Cumberland rivers, for which a sufficient quantity may offer.

For further particulars, having superior accommodations for passengers, apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, February 11—tf

TO RENT,

From the 1st of April next,

THE WAREHOUSE at present occupied by Davis & Hanson, as an Auction Store. Apply to

Allen & Grant,

Who have For Sale,

100 boxes TIN PLATES.

Twenty-Five Bales

COTTON,

NEW CROP.

Forty Casks Refined

SALTPETRE.

300 Boxes WINDOW GLASS.
40 do. BOTTLES, *assorted*
3000lbs. *SHOT*, assorted numbers.
Writing, Printing, Wrapping & Tea

PAPER,

A constant supply from the Sewickly Grove Mill.

For Nashville.

The Steam Boat Pittsburgh,

CAPTAIN WALKER,

Expected from New-Orleans, with a cargo of Sugar, &c. for the Subscribers, will load for the above port.

For Saint Louis.

The Steam Boat Phœnix,

CAPT. BECKWITH,

Expected from New Orleans, and will load as above.

Allen & Grant.

Feb. 4, 1825.—tf.

For Rent,

A BRASS-FOUNDRY.—Shop, Tools and Patterns,—on moderate terms. Inquire of the subscriber.

ALSO.

A large Brick WAREHOUSE, situate in Front, near Market street.

Geo. Miltenberger.

February 11, 1825.

GEORGE FARIS & CO.

Will pay cash for 60 barrels GOOD

WHISKEY.

February 4, 1825—3t.

GRAPE PLANTS.

A GENTLEMAN well acquainted with the culture of the Grape in Europe, has just brought out from the neighborhood of the Rhine, a selection consisting of a great number of plants of five different kinds of the choicest

WINE GRAPES.

Gentlemen who wish to cultivate any of this delicious fruit, will be instructed in the mode of culture, and supplied with plants at the rate of 25 cents each, or 37½ cents if planted by the advertiser in the best manner.

Inquire at this Office.

MONTHLY CLOVER.

The same Gentleman has for sale a quantity of the MONTHLY CLOVER SEED. This seed is usually sown in the beginning of March, and the Clover frequently grows to the height of three feet in the month of May. It may be cut monthly. Apply as above.

Feb. 4.—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FIFTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Will positively be drawn on the 9th of March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight numbers to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$30,000	is	$30.000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
2	"	2,128	is	4,256
20	"	1,000	is	20.000
30	"	500	is	15,000
52	"	100	is	5,200
104	"	50	is	5,200
1300	"	16	is	20,800
10608	"	8	is	84,864
12,120	Prizes.			$205,820
22,100	Blanks.			

TICKETS $7.

Halves $3 50 | *Quarters* $1 75

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Street PITTSBURGH.

January 14, 1825.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Ware house, corner of Third and Wood streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,

Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, DyeStuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Receipts & Expenditures,

In the Treasury of Allegheny County, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1824, both days included.

RECEIPTS.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Balance in the tressury on the 31st December, 1823	3292	68
Received from collectors of the city of Pittsburgh, for 1823 and '24	3628	87
Ditto collectors of Pitt township, for 1820, '21, '22, '23 and '24	1204	92
Ditto collectors of Wilkins, for 1823 and '24	448	38
Ditto collectors of Plum, for 1823 and '24	817	69
Ditto collectors of Versailles, for 1819, '21, '22, '23 and '24	563	39
Ditto collectors of Elizabeth, for 1818, '21, '22, '23 and '24	1288	68
Ditto collectors of Mifflin, for 1822, '23 and '24	1089	94
Ditto collectors of St. Clair, for 1822, '23 and '24	1618	02
Ditto collectors of Robinson, for 1821, '22, '23 and 24	1073	24
Ditto collectors of Fayette, for 1823 and '24	1106	15
Ditto collectors of Findlay, for 1823 and '24	370	00
Ditto collectors of Moon, for 1823 and '24	220	85
Ditto collectors of Ohio, for 1822, '23 and '24	359	12
Ditto collectors of Ross, for 1821, '22, '23 and '24	660	74
Ditto collectors of Pine, for 1821 and '24	215	00
Ditto collectors of Deer, for 1822, '23 and '24	282	38
Ditto collectors of Indiana, for 1822, '23 and 24	357	77½
Ditto of Wm. Robinson, on account of judgment vs. John Wilkins's Executors	716	00
Ditto of David M'Kelvy and John Patterson, for rent of a house late the property of Geo. Robinson, dec.	102	00
Ditto for premium on $700	7	50
Ditto of James Scott, in part of the purchase money for the west half of Lot No. 199, in the city of Pittsburgh	500	00
Ditto of Silas Engles, Clerk of Mayor's Court, fine and verdict in the case of the State vs. J. W. Biddle	24	00
Ditto of John Irwin, fine for refusing to serve as collector of Ross township for 1824	20	00
Ditto of A. Calhoun, Jno. Donnelly, J. Smith and Jos. Carline, for costs in criminal cases	28	51½
Ditto for county and road taxes on unseated lands	591	78
Ditto of E. Wright, for a jury verdict	4	00
Ditto of sundry owners of unseated property, for redemption of lands and lots of ground sold for taxes	16	84½
Ditto of William Armstrong, refunding taxes and costs	4	51½
Amount refunded by Wm. Blair, Esq. Treasurer, for a balance paid by him to Henry Hultz, on an order for road taxes on unseated lands, the said taxes not having been received	13	57
	$20 626	55

EXPENDITURE.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Paid Grand and Traverse Jurors, for County and City Courts	2827	18
Expenses of holding General Elections and Elections for Electors,	655	65
William Woods, Com. from 3d Dec. 1823 to 25th Dec. 1824,	322	50
John Wilson, Com. from 24th Dec. 1823 to 25th Dec. 1824,	516	50
David Coon, Com. from 27th Nov. 1823 to 11th Dec. 1824,	214	25
John Patterson, for his services as Clerk to Commissioners,	450	00
Clerk of Quarter Sessions, for his fees,	85	52
Clerk of the Mayor's Court, for his fees,	102	83
Attorney General's fees in criminal cases,	500	50
Witnesses' fees in criminal cases	475	95
Justices and Aldermen's fees in criminal cases,	254	56
Constables, for their services attending courts,	151	29
For Jail fees and allowance to prisoners,	832	38
For fuel for Jail, Court house and Commissioners' office,	142	41
For Smith work for Jail, &c.	85	32
For keeping convicts in the Philadelphia prison,	746	77
Aldermen, for their services attending Mayor's Court,	62	40
Physicians, for attending prisoners in Jail,	17	00
For conveying convicts to Philadelphia,	546	19
John Young, crier of the Supreme Court,	25	87
John Christy, for ringing the Bell and attending on Courts,	100	00
John Young, crier of county courts,	87	75
For apprehending Daniel Paul, a horse thief,	20	00
For repairs to Jail, Court house, &c.	72	07
Expenses of teaching poor children,	911	46
Coroner's and Jurors' fees for holding inquisitions,	148	62
Assessors for their services	467	75
County Auditors for settling accounts for 1823,	48	00
For building public bridges	2749	12
Viewers of public roads and bridges,	159	84
For taxes and costs refunded,	49	09
For road taxes on unseated lands,	324	40
For publishing receipts and expenditures and for other printing,	105	25
William Leeky, Esq. in part for lot of ground for jail,	3116	99
Amount appropriated by law for use of the society for the promotion of Agriculture and domestic manufactures, for 1824,	150	00
On account of dividing Ohio township,	9	00
Pennsylvania Hose Company,	50	00
Stationary for commissioners' office, assessors, and elections,	3	88
Prothonotary, for his fees,	9	10
For Counsel's and Attorney's fees,	118	62
William Blair, Treasurer, one year's salary,	200	00
For counterfeit money, in the hands of treasurer,	20	00
For contingent expenses,	34	71
Sundry persons for redemption of unseated lands, and lots of ground purchased at treasurer's sales	20	50
Henry Hultz, balance of an order for road taxes,	13	57
Balance in the Treasury on the 31st Dec. 1824, including uncurrent money, turnpike certificates, &c.	7382	74
	$20,626	55

Amount of taxes laid on the several townships for 1824.

	Dolls.	Cts.
City of Pittsburgh	5004	65
Pitt township	884	15
Wilkins township	602	29
Plum township	616	63
Versailles township	385	93½
Elizabeth township	965	52½
Mifflin township	1137	05
St. Clair township	1570	68½
Robinson township	510	11
Fayette township	831	22½
Findlay township	337	41
Moon township	291	64
Ohio township	421	35
Ross township	710	70
Pine township	252	08½
Deer township	335	28
Indiana township	327	13½
	$15,183	85

Amount paid and due by the several collectors for 1824.

			Amt paid Dolls. Cts	Amt due. Dolls. Cts.
Christopher Magee,	Collector	of Pittsburgh,	3369 19	1635 46
Casper Negley,	do.	of Pitt,	673 33	210 77
Charles Johnston,	do.	of Wilkins,	216 00	386 29
William M'Junkin,	do.	of Plum,	474 80	141 83
Samuel Fleming,	do.	of Versailles,	115 00	270 93½
Aaron Applegate,	do.	of Elizabeth,	551 85½	413 66½
William Carrel,	do.	of Mifflin,	653 08	483 97
John Henry,	do.	of St. Clair,	688 09	882 59½
Samuel Glass,	do.	of Robinson,	415 00	95 11
Joseph Johnston,	do.	of Fayette,	665 81½	175 41
James Stewart, Jr.	do.	of Findlay,	280 00	57 41
George Morrison,	do.	of Moon,	191 05	100 59
John Taylor,	do.	of Ohio,	295 82	125 53
George Cooper,	do.	of Ross,	482 01	228 69
James Sample, Jr.	do.	of Pine,	168 07½	84 04
Robert Anderson,	do.	of Deer,	143 06	192 22
Matthew Crawford,	do.	of Indiana,	256 02	71 11½
Amount paid,			$9628 21½	5555 63½
Amount due, including Commission,			5555 63½	
			$15183 85	

Outstanding Debts due the County of Allegheny.

			Dolls.	Cts.
By collectors for the year 1824, as above stated,			5555	63½
Andrew Fife, collector of Elizabeth township for 1818,			14	46½
William Robinson, Jr.	Ross,	1819,	167	95
William Marshall,	Indiana,	1819,	36	10½
John Wilson,	Pitt,	1820,	37	95
William Vankirk,	Elizabeth,	1820,	525	71½
William Brown,	Robinson,	1821,	3	42½
John M'Cord,	Pine,	1821,	6	96½
James Ross,	Pitt,	1821,	715	33
Larkin Stinchecomb,	Versailles,	1822,	3	97½
Gabriel Peterson,	Mifflin,	1822,	347	67½
George Ferree,	Pitt,	1823,	127	62
Thomas Warren,	Elizabeth,	1823,	235	87½
William Wilson,	Mifflin,	1823,	69	86½
John Taylor,	Fayette,	1823,	161	83½
Jas. Thornburgh, Esq.	Findlay,	1823,	164	52½
John Clark,	Ohio,	1823,	24	01½
Daniel Howe,	Deer,	1823,	40	51¾
Amount due from collectors carried forward,			$8239	44

	Dolls.	Cts.
Brought forward	8239	44
Balance due from the Estate of John Wilkins, a former Treasurer, besides interest	1443	75
Amount due from the estate of Robert Graham, a former Treasurer, and his sureties, besides interest	3911	68¾
By L. Stewart Esq. sheriff, for balance of Casper Reel's Duplicate as collector of Ross township for 1822	142	09
L. Stewart, Esq. sheriff, for verdicts in the court of Commom Pleas and in criminal courts for 1824	264	00
L. Stewart, Esq. sheriff, for fines in the court of Quarter Sessions and in Mayor's courts for 1824	71	00
By David M'Kelvey balance of rent due the 1st of April 1824	12	70
By William Stewart collector of the city of Pittsburgh for 1823 for moneys by him received from Richard Bowen and others on account of errors in the assessment for that year	29	10
	14,113	76

GIVEN under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, at the City of Pittsburgh, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1825.

WILL. WOODS,
DAVID COON,
JOHN WILSON,
} Commissioners of Allegheny county.

Attest—JOHN PATTERSON, Clerk.

STORAGE

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to that spacious building, (*No. 85. North Main Street, St. Louis,*) lately owned and occupied by Christian Wilt & Co. and that they have also taken the house formerly owned and occupied by said Wilt & Co. as a White and Red Lead Factory: this house is adjoining the other, and extends to the bank of the river, has been lately repaired and is now well calculated for the reception and storing of Goods of every kind, by which the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the want of sufficient Warehouses, (and which has, for some time past, prevented them from seeking Commission Business,) are completely removed; they therefore solicit a renewal of Consignments of all articles except Dry Goods and Hardware, of which they will constantly have on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on their own account, a general assortment, which they feel assured will greatly facilitate the sale of such articles as may be consigned to them. From their long residence in this city, their general acquaintance with country merchants and dealers in this place, the number and experience of assistants employed by them, and their intention to use every honest exertion to promote the interest of those who may confide business to them, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all reasonable consignors: Suffice it to say, they refer the public to all persons who have heretofore had transactions of business with them.

Scott & Rule.

St. Louis, January, 1825.—[28—3m.]

P S. In order to prevent delays in forwarding Goods consigned to us to be re shipped to Franklin or elsewhere on the Missouri River, we have provided and will constantly have first rate Keel Boats and careful captains or patroons, well acquainted with the navigation of that river, which will enable us to despatch the Goods with very little delay. We have also made arrangements for the quick despatch of Goods to be forwarded to any point on the Mississippi River. S. & R.

A Dividend

OF Five per cent. on the capital stock of the PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION, for the last six months, was declared by the Board of Managers, on the 31st ult., and passed to the credit of the Stockholders, respectively, on the books of the Association.

George Cochran, Agent.

Pittsburgh, February 4, 1825.—3

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GEORGE COCHRAN, *Agent.*

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"PROVIDED, That a share shall always be $25, and payable in gold and silver, or such Domestic Manufactured Articles as each subscriber is actually engaged in fabricating: and that no person shall be permitted to subscribe to the capital stock, but such as are actually engaged in the business of Domestic Manufactures."

February 11.

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

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Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

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Nov 28—tf

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WAREHOUSE

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PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
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Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
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They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

E. MERRITT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends remaining in this place for a short time, and has taken lodgings at Mr. *Denniston's Hotel*, in Market street, where he will perform all operations of the Teeth with the greatest ease. He flatters himself, from his experience, that the most sanguine expectations of his employers will not be disappointed.

N. B. Applicants waited upon at their dwellings, if more agreeable.

Jan. 7, 1825.—tf.

TO LET,

And possession given the first day of April next,

THE HOUSE at present occupied as the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, situate in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

For terms apply to JOHN SCULL, or either of the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 tf